FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT EXERCISES ANNOUNCED BY VARIOUS MEDIA

Warsaw Report

LD101852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] As the Polish press agency reported today, the GDR, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia plan to hold a joint command-and-staff exercise of allied armies and fleets in the second half of March on the territory of Poland with designated troops [z oznaczonymi wouskami] code named "Soyuz-81." The purpose of the exercise is to perfect teamwork and cooperation of higher staffs of the fraternal armies and fleets during joint actions.

Prague Report

LD101734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Planned joint command staff exercises of the allied armies and navies with designated [znackovane] troops under the name "Soyuz-81" will take place on the territories of the Polish People's Republic, the GDR, the USSR and the CSSR in the second half of March. The purpose of the exercises is to perfect the coordination and to test the collaboration of the higher staffs of the fraternal armies and navies in conducting joint operations.

East Berlin Report

LD101722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin 10 Mar (ADN)--In the second half of March 1981 routine joint command staff exercises of the fraternally united armies and fleets, with simulated troop units, under the name "Soyuz-81" are planned on the territories of the Polish People's Republic, the GDR, the USSR, and the CSSR.

The exercises will take place with the aim of improving the unity of the higher staffs of the fraternally united armies and fleets in the conducting of joint actions and of improving their cooperation.

SOVIET MANEUVERS IN POLAND TERMED 'AGGRESSIVE'

AU102156 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Pandeli Shehu commentary: "Expression of the Policy of Dictate and Pressure on the Vassals"]

[Text] A few days ago coordinated maneuvers, with the participation of more than 35,000 troops--most of whom are Soviet and Warsaw Pact members--began and are continuing on Polish territory. Included among them are some Soviet territorial troop divisions and a part of the heavy military equipment concentrated in Poland.

A fact which catches our attention is that the new maneuvers of this aggressive pact are being held on the territory of a country which has been unstable for a long time and has gloomy prospects for normalization. It is precisely this situation that has disturbed Moscow's social imperialist leaders, who are using every method and form to stop that country from slipping out of their hands and to stop the situation there from being further complicated; likewise in the whole revisionist area. Also, the present maneuvers are being held immediately after those held a few days ago in East Germany, which were directed by Soviet generals and in which thousands of Soviet social imperialist troops concentrated in that country took part.

During January and February, Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops were put into permanent movement in most of the revisionist East European countries. It is clear that through these continual military maneuvers, the Soviet social imperialists seek to blackmail and pressure the peoples with their strategy of reinforcement, hegemony and expansion. At the same time, the new demonstration of force and arms by the Soviet Union in the maneuvers is a constituent part of the practical realization of their plans for aggressive war. It is obvious that by continual exercises on the territory of allied countries, the Soviet war strategists are not only experimenting with new weapons and military techniques but are also militarily preparing troops for better knowledge of the terrain which they believe might serve as a battleground [words indistinct] for aggressions against the people in the future.

Intensification of Soviet social imperialist activity in the sphere of the Warsaw Pact has resulted in their keeping more than 5 million soldiers in arms in their own country while at the same time daily increasing the number of their divisions in the vassal countries. All this has been done under the mask of so-called limited (Brezhnevian) sovereignty. Having emphasized the role played by this Pact as an instrument of the dictate and pressure on these countries, Comrade Enver Hoxha in his work "Imperialism and Revolution" says that in keeping these countries enslaved the Warsaw Pact serves the Soviet Union by making it possible for it to establish numerous military troops there, which are no different from occupying armies.

The Warsaw Pact is an aggressive military pact which serves the Soviet Union's policy of pressure, blackmail and armed intervention. Perfecting and modernizing that war instrument has been at the center of attention of the Soviet social imperialists. The Soviet Union's workplaces [word indistinct] are working at an increased pace to perfect new weapons, to fill the military arsenal with rockets, nuclear [words indistinct] and deploy them in East European countries.

In this sphere, the U.S. imperialists do not lag behind. They are taking continual measures to reinforce and modernize the aggressive NATO bloc. U.S. and Soviet imperialist leaders, strongly supported by imperialist-revisionist propaganda, make loud noises to cover the true nature of their maneuvers, presenting them as necessary and dressing them in a peaceful mask and fabricating all kinds of theories such as the presently preferred one of preserving the balance of forces which supposedly will remove the danger of a world war.

But this is unscrupulous demagogy whose aim is to cover up their warmongering activity, to corrupt and deceive the peoples where they conduct these maneuvers with the good intentions they supposedly seek.

Experience has shown that these maneuvers and all the military activity of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism have nothing to do with peace and the people's security but, on the contrary, are tied to a defined plotting and destructive activity which damages the independence and freedom of peoples. Precisely these aims are served by the latest maneuvers of the Soviet troops and the Warsaw Pact members on Polish territory.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRANCE

AU022127 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] At the invitation of French Agricultural Minister Pierre Mehaignerie a delegation of the Agricultural Ministry, headed by Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai, left for France. The delegation will take part in the international food and agriculture conference and also in the opening of the exhibition of agriculture and agricultural (machinery). At Rinas Airport, the delegation was seen off by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ksenofon Nushi; and Deputy Minister of Agriculture Spiro Lengo. Also present was Gabriel Lecomte, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic in Tirana.

Agricultural Ministers Meet

AU051030 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Tirana, 5 Mar (ATA)--On March 3, 1981, the Minister of Agriculture of France Pierre Mehaignerie received the delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the P.S.R. of Albania, headed by the Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai. During the meeting, it was spoke about some problems of the development of agriculture in the two countries.

On the same day, the minister of agriculture of France gave a luncheon in honor of the delegation. Attending were the Secretary of State for Agriculture Jacques Fouchier, the Director of the Cabinet of the Minister of Agriculture Pierre Dregue, the Chief of the Service of International Relations at the Ministry of Agriculture Philippe Guerin, etc. Present at the luncheon was also the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in France, Kujtim Hysena.

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S DAY MEETING--The presidency of the Albanian Women's Union General Council and the presidency of the Tirana District Albanian Women's Union organized a cultural-artistic activity with the theme, "Women--A Great Force in the Political, Economic and Social Life of the Country," in Tirana on 8 March. Taking part were hundreds of women workers, members of women's organizations and others. Also taking part were Adil Carcani, Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Vito Kapo, president of the Albanian Women's Union General Council; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee; Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee; directing cadres of mass organizations, departments and central organs. Eleni Selenica, vice president of the Albanian Women's Union General Council greeted the meeting. The meeting passed in a joyful atmosphere. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Mar 81 AU]

POLISH WORKERS SAID TO SUPPORT PARTY DECISIONS

AU111125 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] BTA correspondent Kiril Iliev reports from Warsaw on the situation in Poland:

The PZPR and the Polish workers' class and working people are supporting the decisions of the PZPR Central Committee on socialist restoration, which in practice means: restoring the regular working pace, and restoring and perfecting socialist democracy. This is the only correct and salutary line for the Polish people. However, it does not suit the taste of the enemies of socialism. Antisocialist elements such as the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee are being patronized by some Solidarity leaders, and are making desperate attempts to violate the 3-month moratorium on all strikes and sanctions, which has been accepted.

The Polish public realizes more and more that the Solidarity trade union leadership has selected a road which is pernicious for the country and people. This is a road of chaos and anarchy. More and more, realistically thinking workers and working people are drawing away from the antisocialist groups. Millions of working people are ever more decisively supporting the road which was selected by the party and Polish people more than 36 years ago, the road of socialism.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS CREATE NEW TENSIONS

AU101607 Sofia BTA in English 1400 GMT 10 Mar 81

["Initiative Threatening Peace and Security"--by BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov]

[Text] Sofia, 10 Mar (BTA)--U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger confirmed the plans of President Reagan for increasing the U.S. military presence in the areas of the Persian Gulf, the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

As already announced by American and Atlantic sources, united armed forces of several NATO states for action in these areas is planned, of course under U.S. commandership. The united armed forces will be joined by the USA and some of the former colonial forces. It is not hard to guess that the main goal of this initiative is the durable military installment of the United States and the restoration, under new forms, of the rule of the former colonial empires in those areas.

An important target of this initiative is expanding the NATO zone of action outside Europe, in the oil-rich and very important strategically areas, due to their proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. The carrying through of this initiative would enable the United States and their main Atlantic allies to undertake armed interventions in the countries of the Persian Gulf, the Middle East and Southeast Asia when they consider their rule threatened by the national liberation and anti-imperialist revolutionary movements, to increase also the aggressive military preparations against the socialist countries.

These projects are aimed against the initiatives for disarmement, for establishing nonnuclear zones and doing away with the military bases and military presence in foreign territories. They are aimed at establishing new military bases, the deployment of new troops and nuclear weapon in other countries' territories.

It is not hard to foresee that the initiatives of the new U.S. President supported by the NATO ruling circles will lead to aggravating the international political climate, will create great threat to the security, independence and sovereignty of a number of states. They will cause a fresh tension in the East-West relations and in the relations between the West and the peoples in the areas of the Persian Gulf, the Middle East and Southeast Asia. The American-Atlantic plans engineer new armed conflicts in those areas, to the benefit of U.S. imperialism and the Western neocolonialism.

The USA, which has turned the intervention in other countries in its own permanent policy, which has set up a special swift deployment and intervention corps in every region where it estimates the interests of U.S. imperialism and the monopolies are threatened, is now engineering the setting up of new intervention corps under the NATO auspices, again with the eternal argument of protection from the non-existent "Soviet threat."

FILIPOV, STANISHEV SEE OFF GUS HALL 10 MARCH

AU101613 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Gus Hall, secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party, left Bulgaria today. He had paid a short visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Tudor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

At Sofia airport the leader of the U.S. communists was seen off by Comrades Grisha Filipov and Dimitur Stanishev and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

TODOR ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH FATHERLAND FRONT BUREAU

AU101920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has just met at the Boyana Residence with the Fatherland Front National Council Bureau. Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, read a report on the major tasks which the Fatherland Front is facing on the eve of the 12th BCP Congress.

BCP MESSAGE MARKS INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

AU090956 [Editorial Report] Sofia RATOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 7 March on pages 1 and 6 carries the 1,600-word "text" of a greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the Bulgarian women on 8 March-- International Women's Day. The greetings message lists the main sociopolitical events which are to take place in 1981: namely, the 12th BCP Congress, the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and the 26th anniversary of the BCP Central Committee April 1956 Plenum, and expresses hope that Bulgarian women will contribute worthily to greeting these events.

Reviewing the part Bulgarian women played in the struggle for national liberation, the greetings message expresses confidence that "the contemporary Bulgarian woman is the heir to the patriotism, internationalism, heroism and selflessness of her immortal predecessors." Further on, the greetings message reviews the successes of the Bulgarian people "achieved under the wise party leadership," and stresses the contribution of Bulgarian women to these successes. In conclusion, the greetings message calls upon Bulgarian women to intensify their efforts in contributing to the prosperity and well-being of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

BRIEFS

TODOROV AT PERNIK CONFERENCE--The 11th accountability-election conference of the Pernik Okrug BCP organization closed today. A thorough analysis of achievements was made. Shortcomings committed during the period under review and during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period were also assessed. In his speech to the participants in the conference Comrade Stanko Todorov expressed the positive evaluation of the BCP Central Committee and Politburo on the work of the okrug party organization, which, united and closely rallied, is heading for new successes in its socioeconomic development. Comrade Todorov thoroughly dwelled on the great problems facing the okrug during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period in connection with transforming this okrug into a center of the heavy machine building industry and of production of high quality steel. The conference elected a new okrug party committee. Boris Manov was reelected first secretary. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Mar 81 AU]

DOYNOV IN PLEVEN--On 26 February in Pleven, a plenum of the BCP Pleven Okrug organization took place. Comrade Ognyan Doynov attended the plenum. Petur Todorov, secretary of the BCP Pleven Okrug Committee, spoke on the accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific-technological progress. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 26 Feb 81 AU]

SHUMEN, RUSE PARTY CONFERENCE--Accountability-election conferences of the okrug party organizations were held throughout Bulgaria today. Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, attended such a conference in Shumen. Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, and Angel Bobokov, chief of the Agricultural Department at the BCP Central Committee, attended the accountability-election conference of the Ruse Okrug party organization. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 6 Mar 81 AU]

MLADENOV IN STARA ZAGORA--The 32d accountability-election conference of the Stara Zagora party organization is being held. Comrade Petur Mladenov made an extensive statement. He spoke on the international significance of the recently closed 26th CPSU Congress. Dwelling on the work of the okrug party conference in Stara Zagora, Comrade Petur Mladenov stressed that this conference is proceeding in an atmosphere of wholehearted loyalty to the April plenum policy of our BCP, in a spirit of firm conviction and unshakable resolve that this constructive policy should be further promoted in practical life. The conference is proceeding in an atmosphere of high consciousness and in a businesslike spirit, Comrade Mladenov declared. The sense of responsibility in analysing the period elapsed and past achievements are high, and the trends of future activities are also being mapped out in this spirit, the speaker continued. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 6 Mar 81 AU]

YAMBOL, OTHER CONFERENCES--The 11th accountability-election conference of the Yambol Okrug BCP Committee was held today. The delegates discussed and assessed a fruitful period in the social and economic development of their okrug. A thorough and self-critical analysis was made on the successes and on certain shortcomings in work. In his address, Comrade Dimitur Stanishev noted that communists in Yambol Okrug had successfully coped with the complicated and highly responsible work in the economic sector, having accomplished tremendous achievements in successfully implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the national party conference. Comrade Stanishev pointed out that conditions have been created for an even more effective assertion of the party's April plenum policy, and in developing the party's December program in connection with improving the working people's living standard. Khristaki Kunev was reelected first secretary of the Yambol Okrug BCP Committee. The first secretaries of the Kurdzhali, Shumen, Kyustendil, Ruse and Razagrad Okrug party committees, which held their accountability-election conferences today, were also reelected. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Mar 81 AU]

DOYNOV AT KURDZHALI--The 11th accountability-election conference of the Kurdzhali Okrug party organization ended in Kurdzhali today. Comrade Ognyan Doynov attended the conference and spoke not only about the okrug's achievements, but also about the problems of developing the material technical base and its utilization for sharply increasing the social productivity of labor by mastering the intensive factors of production, improving socialist organization of labor and carrying out a thrifty regime of saving in all spheres and activities of material production. Georgi Petrov was reelected first secretary of Kurdzhali Okrug party committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Mar 81 AU]

VULCHEVA IN KYUSTENDIL--On 5 March, Comrade Drazha Vulcheva took part in the accountability-elections meeting of the BCP Kyustendil Okrug organizations. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Mar 81 AU]

ORBIS ON SUPPLIES IN POLAND FOR TOURISTS

AU091330 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 6 Mar 81 p 2

["(SE)"-signed article: "Travelling Northward"]

[Excerpts] Last year 1,580,000 tourists from the CSSR visited the country of our northern neighbors, Poland. In the statistics on Polish citizens' travel abroad, Czechoslovakia convincingly holds first place. Our common borders were crossed by 4.6 million Poles, of whom 1.15 million had the CSSR as their destination, and the rest used the CSSR for transit to other countries. These respectable figures deplorably include also so-called commercial tourism, side by side with real tourism. Naturally, commercial tourism has nothing in common with classical travel, aimed at acquiring mutual knowledge about the country and the people. That is why, as of last year, a new principle was introduced according to which citizens of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] and the CSSR may visit the other country only once in 90 days, meaning four times a year. It is more than probable that nobody travels more than four times a year from our country to Poland or vice versa. Thus the restriction affects "tradesmen" particularly.

Since this year's main tourist season is rapidly drawing near, Vaclav Zygmunt, director of the Prague representation of Orbis, the Polish tourist information office, reviewed for us the facts and possibilities offered this year to our tourists by Poland.

"I declare with full responsibility that organized tourists, that is those who have booked accommodation and meals in advance, either with the Czechoslovak travel offices or directly through the Prague representation of Orbis, will not encounter any supply difficulties during their trip. But such difficulties naturally cannot be excluded in the case of individual tourists who rely on supplies in shops. On top of that, today the price of a stay organized by a travel agency is up to 40 percent lower than the costs of individual travel."

The truth is that last year the number of our citizens travelling to Poland was 12 percent lower than in the preceding year. That is why in their offers, our travel agencies adhere to well-proven and verified facilities and routes.

COMMENTATORS CRITICIZE SOLIDARITY ACTIVITIES

Rural Solidarity

LD102216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Excerpt] There is a dangerous adventure in Poland today. Organized by antisocialist forces, the illegal foundation congress of the so-called Rural Solidarity ended in Poznan in the early hours of the morning. You will remember that the Supreme Court in Warsaw refused to register it as a trade union because it is an organization of individual farmers and landowners many of whom own as much as 80 hectares of land and employ large numbers of workers. These same forces are now trying to use the situation in the country to win their own political influence.

It is also worth mentioning that this self-appointed union brazenly demanded at its illegal congress that Stanislaw Gucwa, speaker of the Polish Sejm, the highest official of the Polish Parliament, should be deprived of his parliamentary mandate. Gucwa, who as chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party, is advocating side by side with the PZPR a socialist character of renewal in the countryside.

The antisocialist orientation of the so-called Rural Solidarity is more than evident, but let us add that the chairman of this illegal association, Jan Kulatj, provocatively demanded the release of those exponents of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland who have been charged with antistate activities in the past few days.

Solidarity Supporters

LD102220 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] At a time when a 3-month moratorium on strikes is in force, the leadership of the local organization of Walesa's trade unions in Lodz and other towns of the voivodship have called a 1-hour so-called warning strike. The motivation for this new provocation was a protest against plans to reduce staffing levels at one Lodz hospital. The representatives of the local organization of the so-called independent trade unions have stated that unless the dispute is resolved in line with their ideas they will call a general strike throughout the voivodship.

The information received from Poland today shows that the situation in the country continues to be complicated. The so-called Social Self-Defense Committee, KOR, has already placed its representatives not only in the leadership of Walesa's trade unions but has also enlarged the network of its informers in the key spheres of the country.

At the same time the activity of KOR is being carefully coordinated with the activity of other anti-Polish organizations, such as the Confederation for an Independent Poland. The program documents of these two organizations bear out what is really at stake. The periodical POMOC, published in the United States, and the periodical CZAS, published in Canada, write: The new Poland is to be the continuation of the second republic, that is, the bourgeois Poland from the years 1918-39. The creation of the third republic, that is, the restoration of capitalism in the country, is to be achieved, allegedly, through a bloodless revolution.

It is characteristic of the true nature of the so-called Committee for a New Poland that it is linked with the emigre organization of the same name, at whose head stands a certain (Konstanty Anczuk). He is known to have served in the Hitlerite Wehrmacht in World War II. At the moment he has very good contacts with the CIA. It is the same (?man) who in August 2 years ago appealed to American trade unions and the AFL-CIO, requesting that the longshoremen boycott Polish ships in American ports.

Considerable financial funds for counterrevolutionary organizations continue to flow into Poland. They are coming mainly through the so-called London government in exile and the so-called fund for the freedom of the world. Such transactions are not tolerated by any capitalist state. For example, in Belgium such transactions carry a sentence of up to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of Fr20,000. The counterrevolutionary forces in Poland, however, want to achieve much more: They are aiming at a gradual disintegration of all structures of society and at the preparation of the ground for the liquidation of socialism in the country.

'Enemies' of Socialism

LD102216 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2045 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Now let's take a look at the situation in neighboring Poland. A few minutes ago I talked to our Warsaw correspondent, Richard Pokorny:

[Begin recording] [Question] What have the developments of the last few hours brought in Poland?

[Pokorny] The whole day was marked by a serious and dangerous violation of the 90 days of calm work for which General Jaruzelski appealed in the Sejm. You see, today Lodz Solidarity provoked a 1-hour so-called warning strike, and anyone who knows Lodz, this major industrial center, can surely imagine what happens when all work in factories comes to a standstill for 1 hour--factories 90 percent of whose output is manufactured for the market (mainly ready-to-wear clothing, materials and so forth).

The cause for the strike was the so-called transfer of five workers from one hospital to another, but they were Solidarity officials, hence the hue and cry.

The representatives of the Lodz branch of Walesa's trade unions are now even threatening that on Monday when this form of blackmail is to reach its climax, they will interrupt electricity supplies during the broadcast of the main television news, which is, after all, the limit. So you see, there is nothing but terror and the crudest possible methods.

[Question] But Walesa's trade unions are not alone in upsetting the country's calm?

[Answer] No, they are not. This is revealed by another campaign which this time involves not only Solidarity but also certain church dignitaries and, above all, staunch enemies of all that is socialist, such as Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik and others. They include lectures arranged at Warsaw University. And these very people whom I have mentioned are attempting to gain support for their hostile objectives. The underlying motive for this provocative series of lectures is allegedly to recall the events of March 13 years ago. True, at that time a number of demonstrations were organized at which students were misused but the students soon realized the objectives they were to serve.

Student generations have changed but the organizers have remained the same. They are the same today as at that time; only their tactics have changed. They are using a pseudo-scientific terminology but they are today as hostile to socialist Poland as at that time. Maybe their hatred and venom have grown even stronger. And this, too, is part of the picture of the Polish People's Republic now. [end recording]

ROHLICEK RECEIVES SOVIET FORCES COMMANDER

LD101344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier, received Lt Gen Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces, in Hrzan Palace in Prague today. Their discussion concerned the intensification of all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, particularly in politics, the economy and culture. The importance of mutual cooperation in strengthening the fighting capability of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Army was also stressed.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS U.S. MILITARY EXERCISE

AU061358 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Mar 81 p 7

[CTK Washington dispatch: "Pentagon Is Training Intervention Units"]

[Text] Washington, 4 Mar (CTK)--The new American Government and the Pentagon are speeding up the preparation of so-called emergency intervention units which are earmarked primarily for armed interventions in those areas of the world which Washington declares a "sphere of its vital interests."

The paper Washington STAR states that a staff exercise of these units was recently held at Fort Bragg in North Carolina, with a broad use of electronic computer technology. The exercise was organized by the so-called combat emergency command, which is responsible for shifting 325,000 American soldiers and officers to the Middle East in case of a "crisis" in that area. A complete Navy and Air Force blockade of Iran and of the Strait of Hormuz was also practiced, under the pretext of ensuring free passage there. A seaborne landing of the U.S. Marines directly on Iranian territory was envisaged.

SLOVAK PRAVDA CITES U.S. CHANGE ON SEA LAW

AU091314 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Mar 81 p 7

[CTK Washington-New York dispatch: "Change of Attitude"]

[Text] Washington-New York (CTK)--The United States will not accede to the Law of the Sea Treaty if it does not ensure American mining firms' access to mineral deposits at the bottom of seas and oceans. This was announced Thursday by the representative of the U.S. Department of State in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is to approve the U.S. delegation's course at the 10th session of the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference that starts on Monday in New York. According to a New York dispatch from the American AP Agency, the conference delegates, who had hoped that the many years of effort to achieve approval of international norms for utilizing the riches of the seas and oceans would be concluded in the next few weeks by working out a treaty, have received the U.S. Government attitude with great indignation. The sudden change of attitude by the U.S. Government has particularly outraged the representatives of the developing countries, the American agency writes.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES VISITING SYRIAN MINISTER

LD102308 Prague CTK in English 1942 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 10 Mar (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek receives here Tuesday Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed the present state and further possibilities of the development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations and exchanged views on international topics.

The Czechoslovak-Syrian political consultations held during the Syrian guest's visit to Czechoslovakia were led on the Czechoslovak part by Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda.

VACLAV HULA LEAVES FOR USSR CEMA MEETING

LD101340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, left for the Soviet Union today where he will attend a meeting of the CMEA Committee for Cooperation in Planning.

NUCLEAR ENGINEERING, USSR COOPERATION REPORTED

AU091943 Prague PRACE in Czech 4 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Professor Karel Barabas, first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission, "Perspectives of Nuclear Engineering; The Basis Is Cooperation With the Soviet Union"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Program of the Coming Years

As to construction of nuclear power stations, in the first phase of the development program three nuclear power stations will be built, each having four blocks with VVER-440 reactors. The first V-1 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice is already operating; in 1982-83, construction of the V-2 nuclear power station will be completed there. This will raise the total output of the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power station to 1760 megawatts and make it the largest electric power station in the CSSR.

The Dukovany nuclear power station, with an output of four times 400 mw, is under constuction; it will be put gradually into opeation in 1983-85, and, together with the V-2 station, it will account for the main increment of new outputs in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

A third nuclear power station, with the same output of four times 400 mw, will be in Mochovce, Slovakia, where work on preparing the building site is now underway. Its completion will conclude the first phase of developing nuclear engineering in the CSSR; in this phase 12 blocks with VVER-440 reactors will be in operation, producing a total of 5280 mw.

At the same time we are now carrying out preparatory work for starting the construction planned for phase two, in which we will build nuclear power stations with VVER-1000 reactors, also of Soviet design, which will produce 1000 mw per unit. The first nuclear power station with these blocks will go up in Temelin, Southern Bohemia; and by 1990 two blocks with 1000 mw each will be operating there. Thus the total output of nuclear power stations will amount to 7280 mw, and the share of electric power produced by them will represent about 30 percent.

Nuclear engineering construction using VVER-1000 blocks will account for the main power increment, not only in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, but also probably up to the year 2000. Later the FIRST GENERATION OF NUCLEAR REACTORS based on thermal neutrons will have to be gradually replaced, in view of the nuclear fuel reserves, by REACTORS OF THE SECOND GENERATION based on fast neutrons.

With the USSR's aid we are preparing a technical project for the first nuclear heating plant, with an output of twice 300 thermal megawatts.

IN VIEW OF THE KNOWN SITUATION IN CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS, NUCLEAR ENERGY SEEMS TO BE THE MOST REALISTIC ALTERNATIVE FOR ENSURING HEAT DELIVERIES TO LARGE CITIES IN THE CSSR. THAT IS WHY, IN THE NEXT DECADE, IT WILL BE NUCLEAR ENGINEERING WHICH WILL BE OF KEY SIGNIFICANCE FOR US AND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ECONOMY.

KABRHELOVA PRAISES CPSU CONGRESS, PEACE PROGRAM

LD070958 Prague CTK in English 0817 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 7 Mar (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak women welcome the conclusions of the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress and the further deepening of the peace program of Soviet communists, and are resolved to do their best for its successful assertion in relations between states and nations, Marie Kabrhelova said in RUDE PRAVO today.

The chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union pointed out that the organization, a firm and active part of the Women's International Democratic Federation, has great possibilities of contributing towards peaceful development in the world since it maintains regular contacts with almost 130 organizations of women from 21 countries. In 1980 alone, Czechoslovakia was visited by 96 foreign delegations of women from 85 countries and organized an international seminar for representatives of women's organizations from Africa and Asia, Marie Kabrhelova said and pointed particularly to the close cooperation of the Czechoslovak Women's Union with women's organizations from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Speaking of the World Congress of Women and the 8th Congress of the Women's International Democratic Federation to be held in Prague this fall Marie Kabrhelova expressed the conviction that the two events will be a significant contribution to strengthening unity of the progressive international women's movement and their effort for peace, antiimperialist solidarity, cooperation and assertion of women's rights.

HUSAK WOMEN'S DAY ADDRESS PRAISES CPSU CONGRESS

LD052357 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle on the occasion of International Woman's Day Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received a delegation of 250 women of Czechoslovakia.

Present at the festive reception were Marie Kabrhelova, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Women and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Miroslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Foutik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives of our political and public life.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, addressed them on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSP.

At the beginning of his speech Comrade Gustav Husak cordially welcomed the participants in the meeting at Prague Castle. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government, and Central Committee of the National Front and on his own behalf he congratulated all Czechoslovak women on their holiday. On the occasion of International Women's Day, said Comrade Gustav Husak, we endorse its fighting and revolutionary traditions. But on this occasion we especially thank our women for their exemplary results at work, for their active participation in society and we pay tribute to their noble mission as mothers. At the same time we voice profound solidarity with those women in the world who have yet to fight for their equal rights and improvements in their position.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to say that now, before the 16th CPCZ Congress, we are assessing in the party and in the entire society the path which we have taken since the 15th congress and at the same time we ponder how best to fulfill in the future too the basic intentions of the policy of the Communist Party, how to work for the well-being and happiness of man.

Thanks to the consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 15th congress, thanks to the selfless work of our people, the national economy has continued to develop positively in recent years. Accordingly, personal and social consumption have risen, the social certainties and secure existence of the population have been further strengthened, better conditions have been created for the work and life of women too, as well as for the upbringing of the young generation.

We value the fact, Comrade Gustav Husak, went on, that at many places of work it is women who are setting an example in the fulfillment of duties, who work well and conscientiously and who act truly as managers. Ever more women carry out responsible duties in the national economy, in social and special interest organizations, take part in the administration of townships and towns and of our entire state. We highly value this meritorious work. Merit also belongs to the Czechoslovak Union of Women which strives for further development of the political and social involvement of women.

The past period offers convincing evidence that the road toward socialism, on which we embarked more than 30 years ago and along which we continue to construct an advanced socialist society, has been and is the correct one. People in our country are able to live and work in peace, to bring up their children in an atmosphere of calm and certainty, and to look to the future without apprehension.

The CPCZ, during all of its 60-year-long history, has consistently fulfilled the revolutionary bequest and the ideals of previous generations; endeavors at achieving equal rights for women, for their just place in society, have always been an integral part of the struggle of our party. The full implementation of these aims were possible only under the socialist social system. In future too we will continue to improve the conditions in which our women work and live.

One can always think about how to improve things in order to create all-round conditions for a further raising of activities of women in public life and at their place of work, how to expand and improve the quality of the work of services and trade, to enable women even better to devote themselves to the care of the family and the upbringing of the young generation.

Comrade Gustav Husak also spoke about the deep and unforgettable impressions with which the delegation of the CPCZ came back from Moscow, where it had attended the 26th CPSU Congress. He stated that the report submitted by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Brezhnev, as well as the discussion assessed the gradiose successes achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of its Leninist party in the construction of the foundations of a communist society. The 26th congress also paid great attention to Soviet women. It highly stressed their participation in the construction of the Soviet country, their social involvement as well as the efforts they are expending in the struggle for world peace.

The congress set the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period through 1990. Their fulfillment will mean a further important step on the way of building communism.

The conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress are being welcomed with unanimous approval and support by all people who want to live in lasting peace and are resolved to fight with all means to avert the danger of war, for detente, disarmament, international security and cooperation.

It has again been confirmed that the Leninist policy of peace and peaceful coexistence is a principled, integral part of the policy of the USSR, that it is an everyday content of the life and work of Soviet people.

At a time when the most reactionary forces of world imperialism are trying to preserve their shaken positions by a frantic military build-up, aggression and instigations of conflicts, a voice of peace, prudence and common sense has been heard in Moscow, as on previous occasions. The USSR again reaffirmed its determination to seek a just and peaceful settlement of pending international issues, to work for disarmament and development of peaceful cooperation, to ensure international security and to avert the danger of war. It was also a voice which made it quite unequivocally clear to the reactionary circles of imperialism that the USSR, the socialist community and the forces of peace in the whole world have enough strength and resolve and means to effectively counter their aggressive intentions.

Women, the providers of life, always were among the prominent fighters for peace. They do not want people to die uselessly anywhere in the world. Peace is the most basic right of man. It offers certainty and calm for our homes. It is one of the foundations of life whose price is best known by women.

We are pleased that it is Czechoslovakia which will be in the autumn this year the host of the important world congress of women and of the Eighth WIDF Congress. The delegates from capitalist and developing countries will find their stay in Czechozlovakia an occasion to discover how Czechoslovak women, their families, and our entire people, live.

At the end of his address Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, once again thanked women for their work for the homeland, for the care for the children who they teach not only the mother tongue but also love, respect and pride for the motherland, for socialist Czechoslovakia. He wished them successes in work, happiness in the family, much joy from their children, much health and happiness in their personal lives.

The reception of women in Prague Castle continued with a discussion between the members of the delegation and the highest representatives of our political and public life.

PRACE ON COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP WITH RESPONSIBILITY

AU101247 Prague PRACE in Czech 6 Mar 81 p 5

[Tomas Mrhal article: "Two Sides of a Coin"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] With the approaching 16th CPCZ Congress--which will take stock of the results of the past period and set new and undoubtedly more demanding tasks for our entire society--the always current topic of collective leadership and personal responsibility, is becoming more and more urgently prominent.

The Leninist principle of collective leadership, in essence meaning the collective leadership of the party and society by democratically elected bodies--and, in a broader sense, the active participation of all members of the organization in creating, directing, controlling and implementing the party's policy--is not merely a narrow, intraparty affair.

THE COLLECTIVE NATURE OF LEADERSHIP, ACTION AND DECISION-MAKING FOLLOW FROM THE VERY SUBSTANCE OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY, ONE OF THE BASIC FEATURES OF WHICH IS COLLECTIVISM. WHEREAS THE CAPITALIST WORLD IS CHARACTERIZED AS REARING INDIVIDUALISTS CAPABLE OF ASSERTING THEMSELVES IN A RUTHLESS BATTLE FOR "A PLACE IN THE SUN," THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY, LED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY, IS REARING MAN TO BECOME A COLLECTIVE PERSON WORKING FOR THE COLLECTIVE. IT CARRIES OUT THIS REARING PROCESS THROUGH THE COLLECTIVE, AND WITH ITS ACTIVE HELP.

A person who is not indifferent to all-social affairs and who has fully grasped that the best possible satisfaction of objective interests and the increasing needs of the working people's masses is the concern of everyday honest work of thousands of collectives, such a person cannot for a single moment doubt the significance of a collective leadership, closely bound to personal responsibility. This fact must be recalled, if only because there are still people among us who are not overly fond of collective work for society and therefore find it hard to fully appraise the importance of collective leadership. Others may produce honest work and respect the working collective, but still regard collective leadership with reservations. There are even opinions maintaining that collectivity is more suited as a cover concealing the irresponsibility of individuals; that it leads to alibis, prevents operative management and so forth. This, of course, is not the way to approach the principle of collectivity.

Above all it must be stressed that collective leadership maximally reduces the scope for mistakes and errors which might follow, despite the best will in the world, from a one-sided decision made by an individual. By providing every member of a certain collective with the opportunity to assert his opinions and experience, this principle makes it possible to generalize collective experience and thus to exclude undesirable subjectivism from decisionmaking.

FURTHERMORE, IT MUST BE STRESSED THAT UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF SOCIALISM, IN THE SAME WAY THAT THE COLLECTIVE AND THE INDIVIDUAL ARE INDIVISIBLY BOUND TOGETHER, COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP IS ALSO BOUND TO PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Collectivity does not exclude--on the contrary, it presumes--a high degree of personal responsibility. In the party and trade unions, in every organized collective, it is impossible to decide other than collectively, while being personally responsible for the common cause, if we want to achieve positive results. And since every collective consists of specific people, whose authority, duties and tasks within the framework of this collective are specified, the correct application of collectivity cannot lead to any "nebulous anonymity." Definitely, a precise delimitation of personal responsibility is not a purpose in itself but, on the contrary, an objective necessity. Only on this condition is it possible to carry out the necessary checks on all activity and, if the tasks are not being fulfilled, to make use of specifically targeted criticism which would correct matters.

As a rule, personal responsibility goes hand in hand with certain authority (or, on the other hand, the authority of a function goes hand in hand with personal responsibility), without which it would be impossible to fulfill certain tasks. This authority also enables individuals to make independent and flexible decisions in partial matters. Thus it is not true that collective leadership makes operative activity in management and organizational work impossible.

If we emphasize the significance of the principle of collectivity, this does not mean that the entire collective can and must decide on all problems, and in all circumstances. If this is the case in some places, then it is a violation of collective leadership--even if this sounds like a paradox. Because, in fact, to have the collective "bless" every single thing means to turn personal responsibility into a useless luxury. And it is probably unnecessary to separately analyze where such extremes might lead. Naturally, the opposite extreme is no less dangerous; namely, to ignore the collective wisdom and to claim the right to decide on one's own about everything and everybody, and for all and sundry.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS IN PRAGUE

LD092106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front, today received at Prague Castle the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party headed by the party's chairman, Bohuslav Kucera. Comrade Gustav Husak briefed the presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party on the main tasks of the CPCZ and the entire National Front prior to the 16th CPCZ Congress and on the upcoming elections to the representative assemblies.

He spoke about certain topical tasks connected with building an advanced socialist society, the promotion of socialist democracy and the improvement and deepening of a socialist way of life. He also informed the participants in the meeting of some matters related to the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and he mapped out main trends of the development of our society in the coming stage. He appraised the sociopolitical role and significance of the National Front in building an advanced socialist society as the expression of the unity of communists, members of other political parties and nonparty members and their full and equal participation in political and economic life. The Czechoslovak Socialist Party is an active and legitimate component of the National Front. Comrade Gustav Husak thanked its members and officials for their commitment to the fulfillment of the common program and said that the CPCZ and our entire society respects the honest and devoted work of members of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party for the further expansion of our society and will continue to rely on them in future.

Bohuslav Kucera briefed Comrade Gustav Husak on the activities of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, especially the results of the activities of its members in the period leading up to the 16th CPCZ Congress. He also informed him of the position and proposals of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party on the main trends of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for 1981-85. Bohuslav Kucera expressed the full support of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party for the policy of the CPCZ and the targets of the future development of our country in the next 5-year period, and stressed the active work of the party in their implementation.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO VIETNAM--Antonin Mrazek, CSSR deputy minister of technical and investment development and head of the CSSR scientific-technical delegation currently visiting Vietnam, was received on 2 March in Hanoi by Vietnamese vice-president Vo Nguyen Giap in conclusion of the delegation's visit. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Mar 81 p 7 AU]

POLISH COAL SHORTFALLS INTENSIFY GDR ENERGY WOES

LD101358 Hamburg DPA in German 1222 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] East Berlin, 10 Mar (ADN)--The GDR's energy supply difficulties, according to official information, have been further intensified by shortfalls in supplies of Polish coal. NEUER WEG, the newspaper for SED officials, has complained for the first time that existing problems have been made more difficult by the fact that "coal imports from the People's Republic of Poland, which were agreed on a long-term basis and have been supplied to date, at present can not be delivered according to schedule." The article gave no figures. Last year the supply of 1.8 million tons of coal to the GDR was agreed upon but, according to informed sources in East Berlin, Poland is said to have supplied at least one-third less.

In his article in NEUER WEG, Horst Wambutt, head of the SED Central Committee Department for the basic materials industry, also referred to a number of other problems related to the necessary conversion from coal or heating oil to GDR fuels. As a rule, coal can mainly be saved by using lignite briquettes and lignite coke. Since the capacity of the briquette plants is limited, ways must be found of replacing briquettes with raw lignite.

At the same time, he indicated that the strict injunctions to save energy have been largely at the expense of the population. Party organizations also should proceed with the same consistency as in energy saving "against excessive measures, particularly in cases where the set norms for care of the population are not being adhered to."

In the future only lignite is to be used in the GDR for energy production. It is also to be used in place of heating oil. Wambutt made it clear in this respect that factories will have to find their own solutions for this "instead of waiting for fresh lignite pockets."

Lignite now accounts for 80 percent of the GDR's electricity production. The proportion of hard coal is less than 1 percent, while heating oil amounts to only about 2 percent. Nuclear power stations are currently providing about 10 percent of the electricity.

Energy planning anticipates increasing the mining of lignite from 260 million tons this year to about 300 million tons in 1990. Mining costs will increase considerably, whereas the quality of the lignite will become poorer. GDR planning in this respect is a consequence of the rise in price and shortage of crude oil. Soviet oil supplies will stagnate until 1985 at an annual 19 million tons. Western economic experts estimate the GDR's annual oil requirements, however, at 23-24 million tons, so that considerable quantities must be purchased on other markets. The GDR must use a large amount of its scarce freely convertible currency. The price of the contractually agreed Soviet oil supplies is about 40 percent below the world market price.

U.S. MUST REALIZE EAST CANNOT BE BLACKMAILED

DW101350 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Albert Reisz feature: "The World Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow"]

[Text] Let us perhaps begin directly with the weekend just past, and what I have in mind specifically in this context is the utterances by the new U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger. Well, it is a fact that whenever Weinberger talks, he talks of the neutron weapon. And he did so again this weekend.

I remember, and I believe that I have cause to remind you as well, that the spokesman of the FRG Government, Kurt Becker, declared when Weinberger announced for the first time the intention of the new administration to have the neutron weapon produced and deployed in Western Europe after all: This was an ad hoc reply by the U.S. secretary. This was some weeks ago. In the meantime, however, Weinberger has repeated seven or eight times the intention of his government. Hence, we cannot but wonder how often ad hoc replies can be given which always are identical. These answers then no longer are some that come off the cuff but constitute political declarations of intent.

Hence, it is not only short-sighted but also dangerous to belittle the intentions of the United States. What I have in mind specifically is an utterance once made in the FRG that the whole thing of the neutron weapon is still open because the NATO institutions first must reach a decision, and so forth.

It is true indeed that without a corresponding decision by NATO the United States cannot transfer the neutron weapon to Western Europe. The same was true for the missile decision of Brussels, which it is justly referred to as the NATO missile decision. But, one must be very naive--if we can speak of naivete in that context--to believe that the United States would run the risk of a rejection by the NATO Council in the case of the neutron weapon, and much less so in view of the experiences it gained in 1979, and is still gaining, when enforcing first the missile decision in NATO and then its implementation on the whole. This means that it cannot wait until the neutron weapon project will be submitted to NATO. By then it will be too late. For it is absolutely safe to assume that the United States will take this matter to Brussels only when it is sure to prevail.

So if the deployment of the neutron weapon, which SPD politician Egon Bahr in 1978 justly called a perversion of thinking, is to be prevented in Western Europe, then the resistance, the organization of political resistance, cannot be started early enough. Somewhere the efforts toward organizing this resistance even become the criterion for judging its seriousness. This means that the Dutch Social Democrats are right, who at their election party congress adopted decisions against the neutron weapon, against the missile decision of NATO, and against missile armament at large. They are also right in not separating the project of the neutron weapon from the missile decision of NATO, for the two do belong together indeed. They are expression and instrument of the very same policy aimed at establishing military superiority for the United States. And it has been amply said at the 26th CPSU Congress that this cannot and will not be accepted.

The young democrats in the FRG, dear listeners, the youth organization of the party of the foreign minister and vice chancellor of the FRG, Genscher, are right as well. At their federal-level delegates conference in Leverkusen they expressly rejected the NATO missile decision, and even more. They welcomed Leonid Brezhnev's proposal concerning a moratorium for the medium-range nuclear missiles and, I quote from the urgent motion adopted by the delegates conference with but one vote against it: And we call on the federal government, and especially the federal foreign minister affiliated with the FDP, to reconsider the and retract rash and objectively unjustified rejection of the Soviet proposal.

It seems to me that what constitutes the weight of such statements--and these are not the only ones of this nature--is that the Dutch Social Democrats quite definitely are no less social democratic than is the SPD, for instance, and that the young democrats in the FRG surely are affiliated with the youth organization of the FDP because the concepts of the FDP are in keeping with their ideas. This means, however, that they quite definitely would not come out as they do if all the reasons were true which are quoted to justify the missile decision of NATO and the neutron weapon as well. What is meant by this is the alleged Soviet military superiority and, on the whole, the existence of a military threat of the West by the Soviet Union.

Nobody will be able to make me believe that politicians who on principle stand on the grounds of law would act that way if this threat were existent. It is not. And these people are right, of course, if they refuse to agree with such views (which) suddenly say that the moratorium offer on Brezhnev's part does not go far enough but is, in fact, lagging behind the offer of 6 October 1979 when Leonid Brezhnev, in his Berlin speech, offered the withdrawal of a large portion of the Soviet medium-range missiles behind the Ural mountains.

It is highly strange, dear listeners, for [words indistinct] quite a few things have happened since 6 October 1979. On 12 December 1979 NATO adopted its decision on the production of U.S. medium-range missiles and their deployment in Western Europe. And ever since, work has been done on the implementation of the first part of this decision. The medium-range missiles are being produced in the United States, and it was the former U.S. Pentagon chief Harold Brown who said in no uncertain terms even then that the U.S. Senate will never appropriate the many billions of dollars which the projects will cost, unless there is the guarantee that these missiles will go to Western Europe (?prematurely).

Well, why did the people thus addressed at the time fail to accept the proposals of Leonid Brezhnev? Who or what prevented them from doing so? After all, it was only the will of the United States, or at least its own half opinion, that NATO should procure military superiority for the further course of events. And that, of course, just will not work. So, where do we go from here?

The proposals of the Soviet Union are widely discussed now, and this is good in any event. At the moment, moreover, many trips are made to the United States. The French foreign minister called on the newly elected President, as did the British prime minister. The foreign minister of the FRG is now visiting President Reagan, and a trip by FRG Chancellor Schmidt is forthcoming. There are also very many and quite contradictory statements and definitions of position. This is connected with the diversified character of these contacts which also involve the distribution of forces within the West, and switches are being set as to who is playing which role and who is to have the say in which issues. And this aspect definitely should not be underrated.

But what commands the foreground, of course, is the so-called East-West problems. And in this respect practice has shown by now that the new U.S. administration is confronted with the same condition as was its predecessor, which are: First, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries allied with it are not prone to blackmail; second, there is the readiness of the Soviet Union, now reiterated once again, to enter into a comprehensive dialogue with the United States; and third, there are certain individual interests of the Western and northern European NATO countries.

Viewed against this background the Western newspapers presumably are right which wrote several times lately that the policy of the Reagan administration toward the Soviet Union is not yet [passage indistinct]. For many political forces in the NATO countries this constitutes chance and responsibility at the same time, for they still have the option to exert influence on the orientation of the United States along the lines of dialogue, the mitigation of tensions, and understanding.

I may be allowed in conclusion to say a word about a special sector of U.S. policy. What I have in mind is El Salvador. The international aspects of the development in this country now play a priority role; this is but natural as a result of the growing intervention of the United States in the conflict. Hence, let me say simply to begin with and for the sake of recollection: The origin of the events which led to the armed resistance of the people against the reactionary junta consists in the situation of the people of El Salvador which, exploited and oppressed, simply could not go on living that way nor wanted to go on living that way.

Yet the power-policy interests of the North American monopolies are linked to the existence of the junta, and that is the propelling force of their policy. Not even 6 years have passed since the end of the Vietnam war, and it is understandable that some Americans, upon seeing and hearing what transpires in El Salvador, feel a shiver. This is how things started in Vietnam, too.

President Reagan last Tuesday denied that there are parallels to Vietnam, and we should take note of the justification of his thesis, for various reasons. He said in an interview that the difference is quite profound, for what the United States is doing now is happening upon the request of a government in one of the countries in the neighborhood of the United States. You heard me correctly: upon the request of a government. This makes the difference. What was it that slipped from the President's mouth there? Just that nobody brought the United States to Vietnam. As far as El Salvador is concerned, a man quite familiar with the policy of the United States took an initiative: Senator Edward Kennedy plans to introduce a bill in Congress against the U.S. intervention in El Salvador. This is what we call learning lessons from the past, and we would very much wish this to many others, in many respects.

ROMANIA'S VERDET ARRIVES IN GDR, MEETS STOPH

LD101554 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 10 Mar (ADN)--Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in the GDR on Tuesday afternoon on an official friendship visit. He has been invited by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who cordially welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Talks Held

DW110946 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1831 GMT on 10 March presents a 2-minute report on the arrival at Schoenefeld Airport in East Berlin "this afternoon" of Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and RCP Political Executive Committee member, for "an official friendship visit to the GDR." The reporter says that the guest is "cordially welcomed by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph." The national anthems are played and the announcer reports that the two politicians review the "honor formation of the National People's Army."

According to the announcer, Ilie Verdet is welcomed by "the first deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers and members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Werner Krolikowski and Alfred Neumann; the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dr Gerhard Weiss, as well as other personages. Also present were the ambassadors of the two countries, Dr Siegfried Bock and Georghe Tache."

Following the reception ceremony Ilie Verdet and Willi Stoph proceed to guest's residence at Niederschoenhausen, the reporter announces. The reporter then states that "in the evening an initial exchange of opinions took place at the guest house of the Council of Ministers on questions of mutual interest," adding that this exchange of views between Willi Stoph and Ilie Verdet "proceeded in a friendly atmosphere." The ambassadors of the two countries were also present at the talks, the announcer says.

SED POLITBURO APPROVES DELEGATION'S CONGRESS WORK

LD101804 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 10 Mar 81

["Statement by the Politburo of the SED Central Committee on the 26th CPSU Congress"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Mar (ADN)--At its meeting on 10 March 1981, the SED Central Committee Politburo received a report by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the 26th CPSU Congress. The Politburo fully approves the work of the SED delegation. The Politburo pays tribute to the 26th party congress of the party of Lenin as a new milestone on the Soviet people's path to the communist future, and in the peoples' struggle against the threat of war and arms buildup.

It congratulates the communists of the Soviet Union, the entire Soviet people on the historic results of the party congress. The Politburo attaches importance in principle to the decisions of the 26th party congress for the further shaping of a developed socialist society and the creation of fundamental preconditions for the gradual transition to communism in the GDR.

The Politburo calls on all communists and workers in the GDR to adopt the decision and documents of the party congress and to link them organically with preparations for the 10th party congress and the realization of its decsions.

The SED Central Committee Politburo, communists, all GDR people fully support the new, great initiative to secure peace announced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev from the platform of the party congress in consistent continuation of the peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses.

At a time when U.S. imperialism and NATO are escalating the policy of confrontation, are undertaking dangerous threats and demonstrations of military strength at focal points of world politics and are stoking the hysteria of the arms race and preparations for aggression, there rang out from Moscow with the full authority and might of the USSR the voice of peace, levelheadedness and reason. The CPSU submitted clear and acceptable proposals for a businesslike dialogue between East and West, between the USSR and the United States, for arms limitation and disarmament, for political and military detente. It appealed to the peoples to put a firm stop to the forces of imperialism which are heading toward confrontation and war.

The party congress demonstrated the historic role of the Soviet Union as the most influential and most powerful champion of world peace. The struggle for peace is and remains the essence of the international work of the party of Lenin.

The Politburo underlines the general importance of the 26th party congress for the all-round consolidation of the socialist community. New and great tasks were formulated. Their collective solution helps strengthen the socialist brother states. Bring them closer together and raise the effectiveness of their alliance, the Warsaw Treaty organization and CEMA.

The report of the SED Central Committee rightly stressed that the strength of the socialist brother countries is in their unity and cohesion. In view of international developments, the Politburo resolutely supports the determination affirmed at the 26th party congress to continue to reliably safeguard the interests of world socialism and to defend peoples' socialist achievements against all hostile attacks.

In an atmosphere of creative optimism and communist objectivity the 26th CPSU party congress reviewed the great work done. The SED Central Committee Politburo pays tribute to the magnificent successes of the Soviet Union as a convincing expression of the inexhaustible opportunities of the socialist social system, the selflessness of the Soviet people and of the scientific nature and singlemindedness of the leading work of the CPSU. The unshakable unity of party and people was impressively demonstrated. It was and remains the decisive source of the tremendous strength of Soviet society.

The 26th CPSU Congress determined economic and social strategy for communist development in the USSR in the 1980's. Its starting point and its aim is the unalterable programmatic demand: Everything for mankind, everything for the benefit of mankind.

The basis for this is the stable forward development of the national economy and its transition to the path of intensification. This means speeding up scientific-technical progress, using production potential rationally, being economical with all resources and improving the quality of work.

The connection between economic progress and the socio-political and intellectual progress of Soviet society becomes ever more closer in mature socialism. Social relations, the socialist way of life, the state system and socialist democracy are being purposefully perfected.

The CPSU, the Leninist avant garde of the Soviet people, is growing, gaining in strength, maturing with the development of Soviet society. Its leading role is increasing.

The preparation of a revision of the CPSU program, decided by the 26th party congress, is of fundamental importance. Drawing on the rich experience of the past years, it will fix the party's main tasks in the ordered and historically long period of developed socialist society.

The SED Central Committee Politburo underlines that the unique record registered by the 26th CPSU Congress and the grandiose plans of the Soviet Union prove more clearly than ever the superiority of the socialist social system.

The 26th CPSU Congress developed into a powerful demonstration of the steadfast solidarity of the communist and workers parties and other revolutionary parties, with the party and the land of Lenin as the trailblazer of social progress, as the guarantee of its victorious prospects.

The 26th party congress reflected the inexhaustible vitality of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Politburo pays tribute to the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the international conditions for the class struggle carried out by the 26th party congress as a great and up-to-date enrichment of the theoretical and practical wealth of experience of the communist and workers' movement. The party congress made a tremendous contribution to the further consolidation of the revolutionary main streams of our time. Important and complicated questions of their joint struggle for peace, national liberation and social progress were answered. The successful record the 26th party congress was able to register and the practice of real socialism again showed the validity of the basic laws of socialist and communist construction in consciously applying them continue to gain in importance.

The 26th party congress demonstrated complete unanimity between the SED and the CPSU. The communality of our countries has reached a higher stage in all fields. The Central Committee Politburo, SED members and candidate members and all the GDR people see it as their international duty to continue to steadily consolidate the fraternal alliance between the party and the land of Lenin. This alliance is and remains the basis of our success.

RECEPTION HELD ON NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY JUBILEE

AU101200 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Mar 81 p 5

[Text] Moscow (ND)--On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the GDR's National People's Army [NVA], on Thursday evening Military Attache Maj Gen Gerhard Rother gave a reception in Moscow. Among the cordially welcomed guests were: Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, first USSR deputy minister of defense and supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries; Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Main Political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Lt Gen Yuriy Churbanov, first USSR deputy minister of internal affairs and Viktor Stukalin, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The invitation was also honored by other generals and officers, as well as by USSR cosmonauts. Foreign military attaches accredited in Moscow were also present. The reception was attended by GDR Ambassador Egon Winkelmann as well as by an NVA delegation headed by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, GDR deputy minister of national defense.

USSR'S ABRASIMOV PRESENTS AWARD TO ILSE THIELE

DW102126 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1847 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Isle Thiele, vice president of the Women's International Democratic Federation and chairwoman of the Union of Democratic Women [DFD], was honored today with the USSR Order of Friendship Between Peoples.

Ilse Thiele was awarded the decoration, which was presented by Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, in appreciation of her great contribution to the development of the international women's movement and to the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR.

Among those attending were Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee as well as other personages of the two countries.

LEADERS ATTEND BERLIN RECEPTION ON WOMEN'S DAY

AU101253 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Mar 81 p 1

[Brigitte Boeckand, Dr Jochen Zimmermann report: "On the Eve of 8 March in the GDR Capital: Festive SED Central Committee Reception on International Women's Day" at the SED Central Committee's house on Berlin's Marx-Engels Square on 6 March 1981]

[Excerpt] The audience greeted with stormy applause Erich Honecker and the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber; Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch and Paul Werner; Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer. Other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, including Margot Honecker, minister of education, and Ilse Thiele, chairwoman of the Democratic Women's League of Germany, also attended.

SED CC Greetings

AU101027 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Mar 81 p 1

[ND report: "Gratitude and Congratulations of the SED Central Committee to the GDR's Women and Girls: Women's Great Contribution to Peace and Socialism"]

[Summary] Berlin (ND)--"The SED Central Committee has conveyed the following congratulatory message to the GDR's women and girls on International Women's Day 1981, signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman:

"Dear women and girls: The SED Central Committee conveys to you the most heartfelt greetings and congratulations on International Women's Day 1981." On the eve of the 10th SED Congress, working women with their achievements in the socialist competition are standing in the foremost ranks. They have a substantial share in further strengthening the GDR in all fields. They are employing all their strength to strengthen socialism and to make peace more secure. It is part and parcel of our socialist fatherland's successful development that we have achieved the equality of rights of men and women.

Step by step, such work and living conditions have been created which enable GDR women to combine their tasks as citizens and working people with those of mothers, and to develop a socialist way of life in their families.

The worldwide struggle for securing peace, the termination of the arms race and the continuation of detente has received great incentives from the significant proposals made at the 26th CPSU Congress. "They will help to multiply the actions of the peace-loving and progressive forces in all continents to frustrate the war plans of the aggressive imperialist circles. Therefore International Womens' Day--loyal to its traditions--will turn into a powerful day of combat of all progressive women against imperialism, militarism and war--for peace, democracy and equality of rights." It will be a day of active solidarity with millions of women throughout the world who are vehemently struggling against discrimination and exploitation, for basic rights and national independence and liberty.

The forthcoming 10th SED Congress will help assert even more all the possibilities which the equality of rights of women has created. The SED Central Committee wishes you good health and well-being in your personal lives, creative vigor and new successes in our joint work on further fashioning the developed socialist society and for the preservation of peace.

Honecker Speech

LD062104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 6 Mar, (ADN)--The SED Central Committee today gave a festive reception in Berlin to mark International Women's Day. The secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, conveyed his congratulations to women from all sections of the GDR's public life. The ceremony was attended by other members of the leadership of party and state.

Proposing a toast at the reception, Erich Honecker pointed out that this annual gathering of women from all sections of social life is one of the treasured traditions of the SED. "Our thanks and congratualtions go to all women and mothers who day in and day out untiringly and lovingly look after their children and their families and devote their entire energy to the further strengthening of our socialist GDR," he said.

"Having just returned from Moscow, I and all members of our delegation are still under the spell of the 26th CPSU Congress and of my meeting with our dear friend, the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. This congress has provided convincing evidence of the historic role of the party of Lenin and the Soviet state in the struggle for peace and socialism. The magnificant achievements accomplished by the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU were made apparent at the congress, and the heroism of labor could be sensed with which the country is tranlating into reality the ground aims for the good of the people."

"In this forward looking speech on the tasks of the party, Leonid Brezhnev presented new and significant proposals for safeguarding peace. They point to a realistic path for improving the international situation. They give courage and strength to all progressive forces in their struggle for fresh actions against the war plans of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. Thus it has once again been borne out that the USSR is the mightiest bulwark of peace and progress on earth," Erich Honecker declared. "With the initiative for arms limitation, disarmament and confidence-building measures proclaimed by Leonid Brezhnev, the CPSU consistently continues the Leninist policy. This policy is fully and entirely supported by all working people of our workers and peasant state."

"In my greetings address to the delegates of the 26th CPSU Congress, I made it clear that the SED and the GDR are forever fraternally united with the CPSU and the USSR. Firmly anchored in the community of socialist states, we shall continue to play our part to ensure that the arms race is ended and that political detente is supplemented by military detente," Erich Honecker stressed.

"Only a few weeks are left until the opening of the 10th congress of our party. It will be a great event in the life of our people and demonstrate by the record of what has been achieved and by the decisions it will take for the further fashioning of the advanced socialist society that our republic is marching forward steadily, with stability and dynanism."

"By the outstanding production achievements in the socialist competition the working class and all working people are affirming their confidence in the policy of the SED and their determination to solve the greater tasks ahead of the 80's successfully. In this unshakable bond between party and people lies our strength, the strength of our socialist GDR," Erich Honecker said. "It gives me particular pleasure, therefore, to convey to our women and girls on the occasion of our meeting today the most heartfelt thanks of the Central Committee for everything they have achieved in honor of the 10th congress and thus for the benefit of our people, for the optimism and vigor with which they are facing the demands of our time."

"The more than 4.7 million women and girls of our country who are gainfully employed, learning a trade or are studying, are giving their best to raise labor productivity still higher, to master scientific-technical progress and to produce high quality goods. They are acquiring vocational and academic qualifications so as to be well equipped for the tasks ahead. This is indeed a convincing manifestation of the high socialist awareness of our women and girls, of their profound bonds with and love for our socialist fatherland. They contribute actively to the realization of the main tasks with their unity of economic and social policy, and to the strengthening of socialism.

This is largely influenced by the improvement in the working and living conditions which working women have experienced since the ninth congress. "In no other 5-year plan period have such conditions for womens' work in family and society on the basis of equality been created," Erich Honecker stressed. "More and more, gainful employment and motherhood are forming a firm unit. The words of Karl Marx are being borne out--that gainful employment of women creates 'the new economic basis for a higher form of the family and the relationship of the two sexes.' The provision of the GDR Constitution is living reality--men and women have equal rights."

"Women in the capitalist countries are far removed from these achievements of socialism. Millions are cheated of their elementary rights, especially the right of work and education. Now as before they are subjected to double and triple exploitation and suppression, earn less than men for the same work and are the first to lose their jobs. Women and young people have always been hit hardest by the consequences of the capitalist crisis."

"On 8 March, International Women's Day, we direct our gaze with satisfaction to the fundamental changes which socialism has wrought in the life of women and which we, by making use of socialist advantages, are developing still further. In the spirit of proletarian internationalism we stand firmly at the side of all forces which take a stand against capitalist exploitation and oppression, against neocolonialism, racism and fascist dictatorships. To them all we extend our active solidarity and support in the struggle for peace, democracy, national and social liberation," Erich Honecker said.

"Everyone knows that we shall have much work to do in the period after the 10th SED Congress. We shall tackle it with the active support of our women and girls. We shall spare no effort to ensure that our socialist GDR will continue to flourish and grow in strength, that it will honorably live up to its international responsibility in the struggle for peace and socialism."

Frauke Schlotzhauer, a 35-year old skilled worker in the semiconductor department of the Erfut Funkwerk, on behalf of all women thanked the SED Central Committee and Erich Honecker for the festive occasion. She gave an assurance that the women and girls of the GDR would continue to work actively for the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist fatherland and the preservation and safeguarding of peace.

The reception ended with a cultural programme.

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY CONSIGNMENT FOR VIETNAM--The GDR freighter Lieselotte Hermann on 3 March left Rostock for the SRV with 210,000 schoolbooks on board. The Solidarity consignment is the result of the Young Pioneers' republic-wide action "Schoolbooks for Vietnam," which since November 1980 has yielded over M2 million. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1808 GMT 3 Mar 81 DW]

GDR-IRAQI ECONOMIC TALKS--Baghdad, 22 Feb (ADN correspondent)--The GDR deputy foreign trade minister, Roland Shumann, on Sunday ended economic talks with Iraqi leaders. In Baghdad he was received by Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, and Health Minister Dr Riyad Ibrahim Husayn. They discussed the development of economic cooperation between both states. The sixth meeting of the GDR-Iraq Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation will take place in Berlin. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 22 Feb 81 LD]

GDR-NIGERIA COMMISSION--Rudi Georgi, GDR minister for machine tool and processing machine construction, arrived in Lagos, Nigeria, today. He is heading the GDR delegation which will attend the first meeting of the joint GDR-Nigerian Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 22 Feb 81 DW]

AMBASSADOR TO NIGER--Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and president of the of the Republic of Niger, received the new GDR ambassador, Erich Meske, who presented his credentials. The two sides expressed their conviction that the friendly relations between the two countries will further develop and deepen to the benefit of their peoples and in the interest of peace. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Mar 81 p 5 AU]

NEW TRADE CHAMBER PRESIDENT--On Tuesday Dr Otto Weitkus was elected new president of the GDR's Foreign Trade Chamber. Dr Weitkus has filled leading foreign trade posts in the GDR and abroad and has held state and social functions in the GDR for many years. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

WESTERN LOANS REPORTEDLY BEING SOUGHT FOR POLAND

AU101154 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10 Mar 81 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Hungarian Billion Loan Intended as Aid for Poland?"]

[Excerpt] Vienna--Hungary wants to raise a $500 million loan in the West; that is about 7.5 billion schillings. These funds are to be used as financial aid for Poland, which is hopelessly encumbered by debts according to international financial quarters. However, in Vienna banking circles there is some skepticism as to whether this veiled financial aid transaction will actually materialize.

The rumors were touched off by Hungary's surprising application for a Eurodollar loan. At the end of 1980 Hungary had raised a $300 million loan and on that occasion indicated that it would hold back as far as further loans were concerned. Hungary is getting relatively low-interest loans in the West although its net indebtedness of $5 billion is fairly high for a country of that size. However, Hungarian bankers are very cautious and enjoy a good reputation in the West. Poland, on the other hand, has $25 billion in debts in the West, and would have to pay far higher interest on new loans than Hungary.

GYENES WELCOMES CPUSA'S GUS HALL ON ARRIVAL

LD110922 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 10 Mar (MTI)--Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States of America, arrived in Budapest on Tuesday at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

On his arrival at the Ferihegy Airport, the US CP general secretary was welcomed by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN MINISTER VISIT--At the invitation of Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation and postal affairs, Salvatore [as published] Formica, Italian minister of transport, arrived in Budapest on Friday for a 3-day visit. To welcome him, Arpad Pullai and Guilio Bilancioni, ambassador of the Italian Republic, appeared at Ferihegy Airport. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Feb 81 p 7 AU]--Italian Minister of Transport Salvatore [as published] Formica, who has paid a 3-day official visit to Hungary at the invitation of Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation and postal affairs, departed Budapest on Monday. The two ministers informed each other about their countries' transportation policy concepts, discussed pertinent aspects of communications development between the two countries and agreed that scientific-technical cooperation should be further expanded in particular in railroad and highway transportation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Mar 81 p 9 AU]

TRETHON VISIT TO FINLAND--Minister of Labor Ferenc Trethon has returned from Finland, where he had paid an official visit at the invitation of Minister of Labor Arvo Aalto. He had talks with representatives of the Ministries of Labor and Social and Health Affairs and the Finnish employers' and employees' association. He held a news conference on aspects of manpower and employment policy in the Hungarian people's economy at the Hungarian Embassy's cultural and scientific center. The visit took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Mar 81 p 9 AU]

BUDAPEST ELECTION--Budapest, 5 March (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has fixed April 12 for by-election in the parliamentary constituency No 33 of Budapest. The seat fell vacant following the death of MP Mrs Istvan Vass. On the same day polling will take place also for the local council seats which fell vacant due to various reasons. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 5 Mar 81 LD]

LODZ MKZ, AUTHORITIES HOLD TALKS, SIGN AGREEMENT

MKZ, Authorities Meet

LD102200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The conflict over the dismissal of 15 employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs hospital in Lodz, who included 5 Solidarity members--a conflict which is still not resolved--has been the cause of a 1-hour warning strike. From 1000 until 1100 all enterprises within the area of Lodz Solidarity stopped work: streetcar and bus traffic also came to a halt. Work only continued in those institutions which ensure that the urban machanism continues to function and in health service institutions.

Two hours after the strike ended talks were resumed between representatives of the voivodship headquarters of the civic militia and members of the Presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] for the Lodz region. The mayor of Lodz is still performing the role of a mediator. The stumbling block in the talks is the second item of the agreement which provides for unfettered functioning of the Solidarity works organization at the Ministry of Internal Affairs hospital. At 1700 the two sides called for a 3-hour break in the talks. The next round of talks will be held late this evening.

Agreement Signed

LD110016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Shortly before midnight an agreement on the five workers, members of Solidarity, who were dismissed from work at the local hospital of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was signed in Lodz. They can resume their work today. At the same time, Lodz region Solidarity has canceled its strike readiness and the plan for a protest action.

Contents of Agreement

LD110800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The talks between the representatives of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Lodz region Solidarity and the voivodship headquarters of the citizens militia in Lodz ended just before midnight. The mayor of Lodz played the role of the mediator in the talks. Here is the content of the joint agreements:

Point One: The management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs hospital reinstates four dismissed employees, who are members of the NSZZ Solidarity Interfactory Founding Committee. The management will enter into a work contract with the fifth person until the matter is legally resolved. All the above-mentioned employees will be paid in full for the period of their dismissal. This decision does not close the way for the sides to apply to the labor tribunal.

Point Two: The activity of the trade unions at the Ministry of Internal Affairs hospital in Lodz will not be hampered as long as it is not contrary to existing laws.

Point Three: The MKZ of the Lodz region Solidarity immediately calls off the strike readiness and other protest actions in the Lodz region.

Commentator on Strike

LD101656 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Jacek Kalabinski commentary]

[Text] Today's hour-long warning strke in Lodz broke the 90 days of calm proposed not quite a month ago by Premier Jaruzelski.

What was it really about? Was it about, as KURIER POLSKI wrote, not quite kilos of ham, put aside at the recommendation of the director and then sold as a result of intervention by Solidarity activists in the Lodz militia hospital, or was it because of the dismissal of five people, members of that trade union?

This kind of presentation of the issue would be equivalent to the argument that World War I broke out as a result of the shooting of the archduke in Sarajevo. The matter is considerably more (?profound). The question is whether Solidarity can operate among the civilian employees of a militia hospital, just as it can operate in civilian hospitals or any other institution.

There is another even more fundamental issue at stake: the machinery of operation of trade unions and authorities in this time of calm--which we all need, after all. This fourth crisis since August, which the Lodz strike is taking us into, was caused by a mechanism similar to that in the previous crisis: When calm reigns, when nobody is striking or threatening, [words indistinct], when life is running normally, many officials [word indistinct] forget that that the (?situation) has changed in this country, that one cannot (?administrate) as before. Nonetheless, [word indistinct] in a period of calm they see an opportunity for recovering lost ground quietly and discreetly--lost because they think that the ground was their property, that they themselves, after all, decided on everything [passage indistinct].

The reaction to such behavior might perhaps seem exaggerated. True, it exaggerates less than people who get their information exclusively from the press would think. As a rule the press is silent about the growing conflicts and writes about them only when there is a strike. Nonetheless, a little more patience should be shown. It is a pity that the extraordinary commission set up at the last Sejm session and chaired by Professor Stefanski, was not given the powers to arbitrate, which we proposed 2 months ago in our program. Now it could, on the spot, find a solution after listening to both sides' arguments. In this case there would be no mobilization of machinery so fatal to compromise, machinery which demands the defense of one's own people, even with the awareness that they have made mistakes. Such defense is important because prestige is involved.

This time too an argument will surely be reached. (?I hope so), because one, several, or a dozen hours of strike is too late--too late because, really, nobody needs a strike.

JARUZELSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH WALESA, SZYSZKA

LD110846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski met yesterday in Warsaw with Albin Szyszka, chairman of the consultative commission of the industrial trade unions. It was confirmed that the conflicting or divergent issues should be resolved by talks. The chairman of the consultative commission of the industrial trade unions expressed support for the premier's appeal for 90 days of work and calm.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski also met Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the NSZZ Solidarity. During that meeting it was said that relations should be shared in such a way that agreement can be reached on conflicting and divergent matters through talks. The premier presented the actions of the government aimed at arresting the continuing decline of the economic situation in the country and the difficulties in supplies to the home market which result from it, and he asked the members of Solidarity to participate actively in resolving the existing difficulties and to cooperate in returning to the normal tempo of work in the economy.

The chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity KKP told the premier about the resolutions of the KKP and presented matters which, in his view, require (?joint solutions) and agreement. He stressed that it is Solidarity's desire to act for the cause of calm and stability, including refraining from strik ing in response to the premier's statement in the Sejm.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES MICHNIK, STATEMENTS

LD072112 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Mar (PAP)--Referring once again to some of Adam Michnik's pronouncements made at the Nowa Huta meeting, the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI termed them as "grotesque and tendentious interpretation and evaluation" of Poland's modern history. The paper wrote:

"Using notions which are merely empty catch-words, Adam Michnik is trying to win a warrant of a 'defender of workers' and a 'patriot,' which he needs badly in order to secure himself, through deceiving the naive and the unaware, a social position indispensable to his long-range personal ends."

"Nobody should cherish any illusion that 'Solidarnosc' with which he persistently tries to be identified, is anything else for him than just a rung on his political way up."

"Nobody should wonder either at the support showed to Michnik by reactionary Western centres of subversion and propaganda, Radio Free Europe included, which advertise him as a 'Polish thinker and fighter.' In doing so they evidently harm Mr Kuron whose star begins to fade in the full light of Michnik's glory."

"Great efforts are being made to create a new statesman whom nobody wants in Poland with the exception of a handful of politically narrow-minded people. No wonder the activities of Adam Michnik and his colleagues should take such a destructive direction vis-a-vis our country."

SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN SPEAKS ON COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS

LD101155 Paris LE MATIN in French 5 Mar 81 p 12

["B.P." report: "Poland--The New Government Has 'Capital of Credibility' Solidarity Spokesman Says"]

[Text] Arriving a few weeks before Lech Walesa, who is to visit Paris 23-29 March at the invitation of the French Democratic Confederation of Labor in particular, Warsaw Solidarity trade union spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz has been visiting France over the past few days at the invitation of the France-Poland Solidarity Association. He explained to LE MATIN the main problems facing Poland this March.

General Jaruzelski's new government has a "capital of credibility," Janusz Onyszkiewicz thinks, because the premier was "not involved in the mistakes made by the previous government. Nobody blames him for the present situation in Poland especially since the army has always kept out of factional struggles within the party. The army is still popular because national feeling still has its full strength. He may be a difficult interlocutor not very inclined to make concessions but if he makes promises he will keep them."

The main sources of future conflicts lie in three essential sectors, according to the Solidarity-Warsaw spokesman: trade union law, the peasant issue and the censorship law. Work has been continuing on the trade union law for months "but," he explained, "the draft comprised recognition of a peasant's trade union. But now the government only wants to recognize peasants' 'associations.' That is very different because those associations are dependent on the security office which can simply dissolve them if it decides that they 'no longer have any reason to exist.'" Furthermore these associations do not have the right to strike. "Regarding censorship, Solidarity has demanded that all bans be indicated for instance by leaving blank spaces in newspapers for the banned passages."

Indeed censorship continues to haunt Poland. Onyszkiewicz explained for instance that "Workers 80," the film of the Gdansk strikes, authorized after a great deal of fuss, is only being shown in one cinema in Warsaw and is not advertised in the press. Nonetheless Solidarity is already succeeding in overcoming censorship. The trade union publishes some 400 "internal bulletins" which ensure fairly widespread free information.

In Warsaw alone more than 50,000 copies of the bulletin Independence are distributed. "However," the spokesman explained, "we are responsible and there are limits beyond which we refuse to go in what we publish."

Regarding the future Onyszkiewicz remains moderately optimistic. "We have not proclaimed a 3-month halt in strikes but the truce could last 10 years if the authorities adopt a realistic attitude. If our big brother wanted to give us aid other than economic aid I think there would be a general strike. But we have not planned anything because we do not think that will happen."

TRYBUNA LUDU ON 1968 STUDENT UNREST ANNIVERSARY

AU101453 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Mar 81 p 2

[Unattributed commentary: "After 13 Years"--Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In a critical glance at the most recent history, naturally enough we pay most attention to acute tensions and to the emergence of social conflicts, because from the analysis of those conflicts we draw conclusions for social thought and action. In that sense, in every society history is a subject for the present. For that reason we always dip into history to draw experiences and values useful for the people and for social development.

We are on the eve of the anniversary of the March 1968 student events. They were the culmination of the ideopolitical conflict that built up for years. The mounting of that conflict was favored by the complex and aggravating international situation, the growing socioeconomic strains and the controversial ideological situation within the party and in intellectual circles. From that conflict and from its sociopolitical motives, the party has drawn appropriate conclusions and it uses those conclusions for guidance.

March 1968 was undoubtedly an important episode in our most recent history. As such it will constantly be subject to both research and evaluation on the part of historians. Those evaluations will certainly provide ever new conclusions for the present and future. In that sense the 13 year old events--also like other stages in our sociopolitical development--must be carefully studied, but they must be studied in an objective way, free from emotions.

We write about this because at present ON THE WAVE OF THE INCREASED TEMPERATURE IN THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOPOLITICAL LIFE, THERE ARE EMERGING INTENTIONS TO USE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARCH 1968 EVENTS TO RENEW OLD DIVISIONS AND TO CREATE NEW ONES. It is not advisable or worthwhile to go back to history in that way, particularly to the most recent history, in the interpretation of which emotions still prevail over reason and political commensense. IT IS AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE TO RESTORE THE OLD AND TO CREATE NEW LINES OF DIVISION IN SOCIETY. THERE IS NO SOCIAL OR NATIONAL REASON TO JUSTIFY THAT.

On the whole, we are aware of the present situation in the country, of the state of social consciousness and of the fact that the consolidation of unity among the Poles is one of the conditions for lifting Poland out of the crisis. For that reason it is impossible to accept the attempts to use the anniversary of the March events for embittering and dividing the public. Those endeavoring to do that only give evidence that they are guided by the urge for revenge, by their own ambitions and political goals which they put above the real social and national interests.

THERE IS NO OTHER WAY TO REPAIR AND IMPROVE THE SITUATION IN PRESENT-DAY POLAND THAN THROUGH THE CONSTRUCTION AND CONSOLIDATION OF WHAT WE CALL THE ALLIANCE OF THE FORCES OF COMMONSENSE AND CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY.

That is the path to relaxing tensions, to settling the conflict not through apparent unanimity, but through discussion and political dialogue. All those who are guided by the common national interest are able to meet on that path and to do a great deal for the country, for socialist Poland.

The 10-point activity program for the government, presented by the premier, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, has met with broad public approval. THE PREMIER'S CALL FOR 90 QUIET AND CREATIVE DAYS HAS WON SUPPORT AMONG THE WORKING PEOPLE. ALL OF US ARE AWARE THAT SUCH A PERIOD OF CALM AND CIVIL EFFORTS MAY PROVIDE THE FOUNDATION FOR A LASTING STABILIZATION OF LIFE IN THE COUNTRY. It may initiate the reasonable settlement of problems, both those painful and those annoying ones. That is what we are looking for. That is what we hope for from all that we call socialist renewal.

However, the restoration of order and calm is a condition for that. EVERY ATTEMPT TO AGGRAVATE TENSIONS AND EVERY ATTEMPT TO REVIVE THE EXTINGUISHED EMOTIONS THAT SOME TIME AGO AROUSED DIVISION, GOES AGAINST COMMONSENSE AND AGAINST THE REASONABLE AND AT THE SAME TIME BOLD ACTIVITY WHICH WE NEED MOST TODAY.

PZPR EXTENDS ECONOMIC DEBATE, REFORM PREPARATION

LD101925 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Jerzy Malczynski report]

[Text] Journalists have been informed about the PZPR Central Committee Politburo session by Tadeusz Grabski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

Two main problems were discussed. The Politburo acquainted itself with the work of the Commission for Economic Reform and the results of discussion on the premises of the reform published exactly 2 months ago. As the second item of the agenda the Politburo analyzed experiences to date of workers' self-government in the context of a law being prepared at present. Let us add here that the provisions of the law on workers' self-government will be published next Thursday. Provisions of the law on enterprises will also be submitted for public discussion this week.

As I have already said, the premises of economic reform were published 2 months ago on 10 January. A nationwide discussion on this subject is being held in various walks of life. At first it was anticipated that this wide discussion would end in February, now however, owing to the great importance of the matter and also because the discussion raises many new issues to be included in the draft, it has been decided to continue the discussion to the end of March so that a new, improved version of the reform might be prepared by mid-April. Next, following discussion, the draft will be presented to the party congress and subsequently to the Sejm.

At present, discussions in various vocational circles [dyskusje srodowiskowe] are being held mainly by economists and management experts. The point is here that workforces also discuss the shape of the reform. Thus the Politburo has recommended to party organizations at various levels that they organize a wide debate on the subject. All views expressed in letters and detailed lengthy papers sent to the commission as well as those expressed in press articles are thoroughly examined and to a great extent used in the improved text of premises.

In general a great majority of these views express approval of the basic provisions of the reform. Suggestions and remarks concern details, some of which however are of great importance. For instance, as a result of these remarks it was decided to improve the text with a whole package of issues connected with social consequences resulting from the implementation of the reform. Likewise, the role of social and vocational organizations will be treated more generously together with the essential elements of a financial and economic system and so forth.

It was decided that in the version to be published in mid-April those elements which will have been added to the provisions as a result of social discussion will be distinctly marked as such.

GRASSROOTS PRECONGRESS PROPOSALS, ANALYSES REPORTED

LD091914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Characteristic of the current preparations for the ninth party congress is the penetrating analysis of the experiences of the past few months and the general, genuine feeling of both party members and nonparty people that the profound crisis must be overcome as quickly and effectively as possible. In the discussion going on in party organizations, thousands of specific proposals and comments are being made concerning party affairs and social, political and economic problems. Many proposals which have come in to the voivodship precongress team in Bialystok have already been implemented. Information about this can be found in the special bulletin of the PZPR voivodship committee. This bulletin is an example of the positive response to the demand for streamlining the circulation of information on the most important current problems. Of the other proposals, those calling for changes in the system of the operation of party control commissions at various levels stand out. These commissions should not be dependent on the party machine, but responsible to elected party bodies.

Similar comments have also been brought to the attention of the voivodship commission in Wloclawak. Demands are being made for changes in the party statute and for the compilation of new electoral instructions for party bodies. The main idea is to increase the number of workers in those bodies. Some proposals put before the voivodship team in Ostroleka are linked with a cutback in the number of people employed by the party machine. PZPR members from Bumar in Ostrow Mazowiecka and from Zwar in Przasnysz see the need to increase the rotation of party cadres. At meetings of party organizations and in discussions in professional circles in Leszno Voivodship, much attention is being paid to the issue of the individual responsibility of party members.

ANTISOCIALISTS EXPLOITING PARTY CLEANUP CAMPAIGN

LD062258 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Mar (PAP)--The 7th PUWP CC Plenum has confirmed the decisions of the previous plenary meetings that the party should rid itself of demoralized and politically alien people, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

"The process of cleaning the party ranks inaugurated with the outbreak of sharp social conflict in the summer of last year continues. In effect of control activities 2,411 people were expelled from the ranks of the Polish United Workers' Party in the second half of 1980. The figure has increased by another several hundred in result of control activities continued throughout January and February of this year.

"We are in a period of deep social crisis which brought to the surface forces hostile to socialism. One of the forms of struggle that they apply are insinuations against various people, and against party members in particular, of corrupt practices and slack moral standards. That this is so is confirmed by the fact that in most cases such accusations have proved unjustified and the accused have been proved innocent," TRYBUNA LUDU emphasized.

SEJM RESOLUTION LISTS ACCORDS COMMISSION MEMBERS

AU101702 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 9 Mar 81 p 2

["Decision by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on Forming the Extraordinary Commission for Control Over Implementing the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie Agreements"]

[Text] 1. On the strength of Article 26, Paragraph 2 of the regulations of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, an extraordinary commission for control over implementing the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements is being formed in the following composition:

1. Kazimierz Cupisz (PZPR); 2. Krystyna Jandy-Jendroska (non-party member); 3. Zdizlaw Malicki (PZPR); 4. Kazimierz Morawski (non-party member, Christian Social Association); 5. Emil Kolodziej (ZSL); 6. Henryk Rafalski (ZSL); 7. Ryszard Reiff (Pax circle); 8. Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek (PZPR); 9. Dorota Simonides (SD); 10. Tadeusz Stadniczenko (SD); 11. Jan Szczepanski (non-party member); 12. Jerzy Szymanek (ZSL); 13. Andrzej Werblan (PZPR); 14. Janusz Zablocki (non-party member, PZKS [Polish Catholic Social Union]); 15. Sylwester Zawadzki (PZPR).

2. The extraordinary commission is authorized to conduct control activities, to examine analyses, documents and information necessary to evaluate the implementation of the agreements and present to the Sejm periodical information about implementation of the agreements. The commission also may examine other issues linked with implementing the agreements.

3. The formation of the extraordinary commission does not relieve other commissions from taking up issues linked with implementing the agreements within their jurisdictions. The extraordinary commission may apply to other commissions for opinions, evaluations and conclusions concerning issues specified by the extraordinary commission.

JARUZELSKI, KANIA ADDRESS WOMEN'S GROUP 7 MAR

AU1101646 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[PAP-attributed report on speeches delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Council of Ministers chairman, and Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the 7 March meeting with women's representatives in Warsaw]

[Text] Having taken the floor in the discussion, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, among other things, said: Early in 1981, the premier's role is difficult. But we are aware that the role of Polish women is even more difficult. It is sad and bitter that precisely on this day we must speak about such enormous and complex problems, about such annoying difficulties. We speak about them with great bitterness, but at the same time with respect for the attitude taken by women, who, in that unusually difficult situation, preserve maximum calm, understanding and hope that we will be able to overcome those difficulties.

That hope stems not from some sort of abstract illusion or ardent expectation, but from the sense of the value of the state in which the leading role is performed by the Marxist-Leninist party. That hope arises from the conviction that providing the working people with conditions for material and spiritual development corresponding to the aspirations and ideological principles of socialism is inherent in the very nature of the socialist system.

Referring to the government statement in the Sejm which, in 10 points, sets forth programmatic guidelines for activity, W. Jaruzelski emphasized that the formulation of the hierarchy of goals must turn into a factor concentrating the efforts of society. While referring to the discussion, the premier solemnly promised that all the proposals made would be put on the government's agenda and, within the real potential and within the time available, would be examined or settled.

In a period of difficulties such as those experience by us, W. Jaruzelski said, it is highly important to create an atmosphere favorable for consolidating the alliance of commonsense with responsibility in every group.

The premier announced energetic steps against the phenomena of social pathology that degrades the family. He called on women, who have in their nature something mitigating and protecting, to mobilize all efforts to enhance in society benevolence, cultural behavior and self-control.

At the end of the meeting the floor was taken by Stanislaw Kania. He stressed the enormous contribution made by women in the economic development of the country and their irreplaceable role in shaping civic attitudes in society, in enriching our people's cultural wealth and civilization progress. At this meeting on the occasion of women's day, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary said, we pay homage of honor and respect to the efforts of our mothers, our companions in lives and work.

We pin great hopes on the women's attitude to overcoming both the economic and political difficulties. That calls for great efforts, patience and understanding.

It is not an exaggeration to say that there are also many dangers to the national existence of the Poles. We must bear that in mind. All of us must learn to think about the fatherland's affairs as we do about our own. To restore a normal rhythm of work is a fundamental condition for all improving and renewing activities today. It is good that on this festive day we have been talking about our common and daily worries, because all of us live with those worries.

While referring to the discussion, S. Kania said that many declarations were previously made on issues concerning the social advancement of women. At present there is a need for words followed by concrete deeds, and not substituted for acts. Women have won a great deal, that is true. It is now essential to take steps even more energetically to stimulate vocational advancement.

Women support the renewal program and are interested in its consistent implementation. The party has provided conditions for getting out of the economic crisis and for generally consolidating democracy. The new substance and the new style of the political leadership, S. Kania said, along with expanding the basis of the authority by the most valuable social forces in the country guarantee the consistent activity of the party and the state.

KANIA CHAIRS CONFERENCE OF PARTY OFFICIALS

LD092046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of the party voivodship committees and directors of the PZPR Central Committee has been held at the party Central Committee. It was chaired by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

Discussion centered primarily on the party's work after the eighth Central Committee plenum and the state of the preparations for the congress. Also discussed were the current tasks arising from our difficult economic situation, measures aimed at bringing order to the Polish economy and the need to improve consumer supplies. It was stressed that in the present complicated conditions there is a special need to obey the law and consolidate party and social discipline in order to normalize the life of the country.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS VOIVODA, CITY MAYORS CONFERENCE

LD092134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] A conference of voivodas and mayors of voivodship cities has begun in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. Preparations for the spring field work campaign are being examined. The state of readiness of machinery and agricultural equipment, supplies of sowing material and fertilizers, the system of contracts between farmers and the government for supplying sugar beet and animal husbandry produce are also being examined. Another point on the agenda concerns raising labor discipline, improvements in the organization of labor, increases in labor productivity, as well as the issue of simplifying the organizational structure and reducing the number of various management levels.

The progress of work aimed at transferring major offices and institutions from residential buildings and the issue of changing the use of certain administrative buildings and sociopolitical organizations [as heard] are also to be discussed.

Jaruzelski Evaluates Conference

LD092334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] A conference of voivodas and mayors of cities with voivodship status, chaired by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, has taken place in the office of the Council of Ministers.

There was discussion of matters such as an assessment of preparations for the spring campaign in agriculture and particularly the state of readiness of machinery and agricultural equipment, the supplies of seed and mineral fertilizers, and also matters connected with contracting for sugar beet and animal produce. Also discussed at the conference was achieving a higher standard of labor discipline, and also streamlining the organizational structure and eliminating many levels of management.

Summing up the deliberations, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out the vital necessity to draw consultees from social groups into cooperation with local administrations, particularly scientists, and indicated the urgent need to debureaucratize the activity of the administration, so that its close relations with the citizens become a tangible fact. The premier acknowledged that one of the more important issues was a thorough analysis of the possibilities of moving the offices of various administrative bodies and institutions out of residential buildings and checking whether buildings currently being erected for the administrations of sociopolitical organizations could not be allocated for more desirable social purposes. The premier reminded voivodas that they must constantly keep in view the ten points of the program, because it is a program for regaining society's trust.

ZIELONA GORA AGRICULTURE EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES

LD110940 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The situation in agriculture in Zielona Gora is difficult. The delivery of seeds will be completed in the nearest future. After many difficulties, the sufficient quantity of the seeds of grain crops will be supplied to the farmers. The shortage of lupin, fodder carrots, serradella, spring vetch and some varieties of grasses is most acute. The plan to plant 23-24,000 tons of potatoes is about 6,000 tons short. It is already known today that this shortage will not be made good. The situation is very bad in the supply of mineral fertilizers. The condition of machines is worse than in the same period of last year.

GDANSK CONTROL CHAMBER INVESTIGATES CONSTRUCTION

LD101452 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Gdansk, 10 Mar (PAP)--By the end of February, the Gdansk section of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] had received over 100 letters concerned mainly with various private construction projects. Investigation is currently in progress on investment projects built by 142 people. So far, investigation has been completed in 35 cases, of which 16 perform leading functions in the administration and economic apparatus.

POLISH OCEAN LINES FIRST QUARTER FIGURES REPORTED

LD091458 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Summary] Gdansk, Gdynia, 9 Mar (PAP)--The Polish Ocean Lines is going to have an extraordinarily difficult first quarter. The Polish foreign trade turnover freighted by sea went down by 21,000 tons in January and February relative to last year. Freight transportation by Polish vessels between foreign ports went down by 35,000 tons. The Polish Ocean Lines, currently numbering 169 vessels, transported 722,000 tons of freight in January and February this year--5 percent less than in the same period last year. However, the foreign currency balance is $5 million higher than in the same period last year. Transit freight transportation has also gone up by several thousand tons. Polish vessels have started to benefit from better in-port service in Polish ports which, regretfully, cannot be said of a number of foreign ports, particularly Vietnamese, Cuban, Mediterranean and African ports.

LULINSKI DISCUSSES RESULTS OF KANIA-BREZHNEV MEETING

AU101601 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Mar 81 p 7

[Daniel Lulinksi commentary: "The Reasons of Poland and of Socialism"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE FRIENDLY MEETING HELD AT THE KREMLIN BY THE LEADERS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE SOVIET UNION ON 4 MARCH HAS AROUSED GREAT INTEREST, NOT JUST AMONG COMMENTATORS IN THE WORLD PRESS. FOR US POLES, BOTH COMMUNISTS AND NONPARTY MEMBERS, THAT WE CORRECTLY CALL OUR FRATERNAL AND ALLIED RELATIONS WITH THE SOCIALIST SUPERPOWER AND BIG NEIGHBOR THE CORNERSTONE OF POLISH FOREIGN POLICY. IT GUARANTEES POLAND'S INDEPENDENT EXISTENCE.

The most recent period has confirmed that EVEN IN A VERY DIFFICULT AND COMPLEX SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION, WE CAN COUNT ON UNDERSTANDING, CONCRETE ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT ON THE PART OF OUR SOVIET ALLY AND NEIGHBOR. We can count on it during great need, under conditions when the PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, relying on the conscious forces of society and the working people, are firmly endeavoring to overcome anarchy and chaos and to consolidate the socialist system.

Our country's leaders were able to see this while informing the Soviet comrades about the steps taken after the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum to overcome the present crisis and the dangers to socialism in Poland. Evidence of the concrete material assistance on the part of the USSR are the significant deliveries of raw material that enable many Polish enterprises to work, the supplies of consumer and manufactured goods, significant credits--including in convertible currency--and the postponed repayment of credits obtained previously.

Our party can see the serious concern entertained by our socialist allies and neighbors, as well as the international communist and workers movement in connection with the prolonged crisis-like situation in Poland. THE SITUATION IN POLAND AND AROUND OUR COUNTRY IS DIRECTLY LINKED WITH THE SECURITY OF THE COMMUNITY OF SOCIALIST STATES, AND ITS DEFENSE IS A MATTER NOT ONLY OF EACH STATE BUT ALSO OF THE ENTIRE COALITION. That has been confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the meeting held between the leaders of Poland and the USSR.

The evaluation of the causes of the acute social conflict and the workers' discontent in Poland coincides. Comrade LEONID BREZHNEV, in his report at the congress, stated that events in the Polish people's republic were a "new and convincing evidence of how important it is for the party, in consolidating its leading role, to carefully listen to the voice of the masses, to resolutely fight every manifestation of voluntarism, to actively enhance socialist democracy, and to pursue a realistic and well considered policy in economic contacts with foreign countries."

Comrade STANISLAW KANIA, in his speech at the CPSU congress, pointed out that IT WAS NOT SOCIALISM THAT CAUSED DIFFICULTIES, BUT THE BREACHES OF ITS PRINCIPLES that caused the growing discontent among the workers, and aroused growing party criticism. Under those conditions, "our party chose the path of a democratic settlement of the conflict, of restoring confidence in the people's rule." We will lose no patience, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary continued, in winning over to that line all honest and patriotic Poles. On the other hand, we tell the forces hostile to socialism: "We have sufficient will and strength to bar the path of counterrevolution in Poland." Poland will remain a socialist state, a loyal ally of the USSR and an unbreakable link of the socialist community, the defensive Warsaw Pact and CEMA, because that is our "national and internationalist duty."

The events in Poland do not hang in an international vacuum, but occur in a period of acute ideological and political confrontation between the two world systems. The imperialist forces want to impose on peoples a new arms race and, through weakening the socialist community, the communist movement and the entire liberation movement, SEEK TO CHANGE THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THEIR FAVOR.

There is evidence that imperialism and internal reaction expect that the economic and political crisis in Poland will result in the change they desire in international relations. Poland is an important partner in international relations, and at the same time a factor of equilibrium in Europe. EVERY INFRINGEMENT OF POLAND'S POSITION WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE DESTABILIZATION OF RELATIONS IN OUR CONTINENT. One must not forget that REVISIONIST AND ANTI-POLISH FORCES ARE STILL ACTIVE IN THE FRG. WHILE SPECULATING ON THE CONTINUING CRISIS IN OUR COUNTRY AND ON THE WEAKENING OF OUR ALLIANCES, THEY RAISE THE SLOGANS OF THE ALLEGED EXISTENCE OF THE THIRD REICH IN THE 1937 BORDERS, THUS ALSO ENCOMPASSING ONE-THIRD OF POLISH LANDS.

The Polish and Soviet leaders unanimously found that, in view of the calculations of imperialism and internal reaction, it was "especially urgent to give a firm and resolute rebuff to dangerous attempts of that kind. The socialist community is inviolable."

The Soviet leaders stated once again during the Kremlin meeting that the USSR, along with the other socialist countries, would continue "TO GIVE SOCIALIST POLAND AND POLISH COMMUNISTS THE FULL SUPPORT NECESSARY IN THEIR PAINSTAKING WORK AIMED AT THE RADICAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE COUNTRY." That attitude, the joint communique states, met with full approval at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Stanislaw Kania had every reason to thank Soviet communists at the 26th CPSU Congress for their assistance and support and their confidence that our party and people would be "able independently to settle Polish problems in the spirit of socialism, in line with the interests of our country and the entire socialist community." The PZPR Central Committee first secretary was able to state that NOT ONLY ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERS OF OUR PARTY THAT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION, IS THE LEADING POLITICAL FORCE IN POLAND, BUT ALSO ON BEHALF OF THOSE NON-PARTY MEMBER POLES, PATRIOTS FOR WHOM THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE INTERNAL STRENGTH AND THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF THE FATHERLAND IS A SUPREME AND INDISPUTABLE CAUSE. The point is to ensure peaceful existence for the people, and security for our frontiers, and that is guaranteed, as it was in the past decades, by Poland's participation in the socialist community and the defensive Warsaw Pact.

Comrade Stanislaw Kania authoritatively presented THE BASIC POLISH NATIONAL AND STATE REASONS at the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow. These reasons were reflected in the Polish Congress in Moscow. Those reasons were reflected in the Polish-Soviet summit. The PZPR delegation presented the principled position of the party that lead the Polish people, raising the country from the war ruins, accomplishing the revolution and developing socially and economically and thus winning for Poland a significant international position. The main tasks confronting the PZPR at present in the international sphere is to PROVIDE THE FATHERLAND WITH OPTIMAL EXTERNAL CONDITIONS FOR BUILDING SOCIALIST POLAND.

That activity is in conformity with the aspirations of all Poles thinking patriotically. It is a duty imposed on our party by the constitution that defines its leading role in building socialism and in ensuring the security of the borders and peaceful existence for the Polish people. The present complex and difficult international situation and the task to continue the process of detente, that is also so vital for Poland, and to curb the arms race require FOSTERING UNITY IN THE COMMUNITY OF THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. OUR STATE IS AN INSEPARABLE AND IMPORTANT LINK IN THAT COMMUNITY.

FISCHER SIGNS AGREEMENT, LEAVES; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Meeting With Jaruzelski

LD101316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, today. During their talks, much attention was devoted to further improving the mutual relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states, in particular in the economic, scientific and technological spheres. Also discussed was the activity of Poland and the GDR in the cause of strengthening peace, international security, ending the arms race and disarmament. The meeting was attended by Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Jozef Czyrek. Also present were the ambassadors of the two countries, Maciej Wirowski and Horst Neubauer.

Today, the last day of Minister Fischer's 2-day visit in Poland, the diplomatic chiefs of the two countries signed in Warsaw the plan for implementing the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between Poland and the GDR for 1981-85. The document envisages, among other things, strengthening the working contacts between the relevant ministries, cultural institutions, higher educational establishments, voivodships and border regions.

A communique on the results of the visit by Minister Oskar Fischer in our country will be published today.

Meeting With Kania

LD101550 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Mar (ADN)--(ADN correspondent)--First secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania today received GDR minister of foreign affairs Oskar Fischer, who is in the People's Republic of Poland on an official friendship visit. During the talk Oskar Fischer conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which Stanislaw Kania reciprocated most cordially.

Stanislaw Kania briefed the GDR foreign minister on the efforts of the PZPR to realize the decisions of its Central Committee's eighth plenum.

On the basis of the results of the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Stanislaw Kania in the GDR, Oskar Fischer confirmed the GDR will continue to stand in solidarity at the side of the People's Poland in its struggle to consolidate the socialist achievements. During a discussion of the present state and further development of relations between the GDR and Poland, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and the GDR foreign minister stressed the determination of the two states to uphold and further the level reached on an all-round basis. They stressed in this respect that due to the increasing tasks in further socialist development and the aggravation of the international situation resulting from the confrontation policy of imperialism, the need for cooperation in all fields, particularly in coordinating and agreeing on foreign policy procedure, is increasing.

During the discussion, Stanislaw Kania and Oskar Fischer once again stressed strong support for the Soviet proposals submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at improving the international situation and reducing military confrontation.

During the friendly meeting, Emil Wojtaszek, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, as well as GDR Ambassador to the People's Republic of Poland Horst Neubauer, and Polish Ambassador to the GDR Maciej Wirowksi, were also present.

On the same day Oskar Fischer was received by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Poland. Minister Fischer conveyed fraternal greetings from Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, which Wojciech Jaruzelski cordially reciprocated.

Army General Jaruzelski briefed Oskar Fischer on the efforts of the Government of the People's Republic of Poland to consolidate the socialist system in the country and to overcome the present economic difficulties. The two sides paid tribute to the variety and the level of bilateral relations, achieved on the path of socialist development under the leadership of the SED and the PZPR, as a great achievement of the peoples of the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland.

The two sides underlined the importance of the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in February this year for the continued consistent development of cooperation between the two sides. They underlined the need to further and develop the relations in order to strengthen socialism.

Present at the discussion, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, were Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek, GDR Ambassador to the People's Republic of Poland Horst Neubauer, and Polish Ambassador to the GDR Maciej Wirowski.

Communique on Visit

LD101950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Mar (ADN)--A joint press communique has been published on the official friendship visit [of Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer to Poland]. In the talks, the communique states, both ministers established that the friendly relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism, have reached a high level in all areas. Oskar Fischer and Jozef Czyrek emphasized the great importance of the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in February this year in the GDR for the constant development of bilateral relations and for cooperation in the international arena. The ministers discussed the direction of further cooperation between the two states and expressed their unanimous wish to undertake a joint effort to enhance this cooperation.

A plan for cooperation between the two ministers was agreed.

The partners in the talks, the communique states, pointed to the great importance attached to a stable development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation as well as to strengthening the cultural and scientific relations between the two states.

The ministers stated that the close cooperation between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic contributes to the strengthening of the community of socialist states and is at the same time an important factor regarding stability and peace in Europe. They drew attention to the renewed attempts of revanchist circles in the FRG, which place in question the sovereignty of states and the inviolability of their borders. An expression of this was the decision of the ministers of culture of the FRG federal laender made on 12 February 1981. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 10 Mar carries a report on the communique which read at this point: "This was also expressed in the decision of the ministers of education of FRG laender on 12 February which deals with the principles of indicating state borders in publication of maps, school textbooks and using them in teaching."]

It was further emphasized: In the exchange of views on international problems Oskar Fischer and Jozef Czyrek stated again the determination of their states to act in close alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal states of the socialist community for the further enhancement of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. They regard the unity and unanimity of the socialist states and their coordinated action as a pledge for success in the struggle for the preservation of peace and for their security.

The ministers stressed the great significance of the important new peace proposals presented by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. [The Warsaw version adds: "These initiatives are in keeping with the demands of the moment and also with the vital interests of all nations. Poland and the GDR have expressed their full support for these initiatives."] Both countries hold the view that the USSR's new proposals will make it easier to reach an agreement acceptable to all participants on the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament, as proposed by the Polish People's Republic on behalf of the socialist countries at the Madrid conference.

The communique concludes: All meetings and talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and confirmed the complete unanimity in all questions discussed. Oskar Fischer invited Jozef Czyrek to a friendship visit to the GDR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

GDR TRAINING SHIP ARRIVES IN GDYNIA ON VISIT

DW041246 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1808 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The Wilhelm Pieck training ship of the GDR People's Navy today [2 Mar] entered the Polish Baltic Sea port of Gdynia for a friendship visit. The crew was welcomed by representatives of the Polish Navy's officers academy. In the course of the day the GDR cadets placed a wreath at the memorial to the heroes of the Westerplatte and exchanged experiences with their Polish comrades in arms. Mutual visits of members of the two countries' naval training centers are a tradition of long standing.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON FRG 'REVANCHIST' PLANS

LD061118 Warsaw PAP in English 0803 GMT 6 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Mar (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU's Stanislaw Reperowicz today examined the roots of the adventurist plans cherished by West German revisionists to strip Poland of her northern and Western territories, and wrote:

"The revanchist forces behind the Elbe still enjoy influence. This has been evidenced, for example, by the recent broadcasting and reception of the anti-Polish TV series "Escape and Expulsion" which is an insult to the millions of the victims of fascism.

"The groupings that want to undermine Poland's territorial shape know they cannot do it by means of another "Drang Nach Osten" without triggering a new conflagration of war.

"Our country is protected by the united might of the Warsaw Treaty. Today, Poland is separated from the FRG by the allied GDR as well as Soviet Armed Forces stationed there.

"On our part we can say that we have spilled a sea of blood for these territories and that they never ever shall become an object of bargaining in any form. Such is the lesson of history which cannot be reversed."

TRADE EXCHANGE, PURCHASES WITH HUNGARY OUTLINED

LD100946 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] In accordance with the protocol signed recently in Budapest on trade exchange to the value of 640 million rubles this year, we will receive this year from Hungary various equipment and instruments, electronic equipment, buses and components for automobiles produced in Poland. We will export to Hungary machines, mining equipment, various automobiles and equipment for light industry. Mutual exchange will also embrace products of the chemical industry, artificial fibers, rubber products and means for the protection of plants. An important point for us is the purchase of Hungarian food products.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN, ITALIAN ENVOYS

LD052348 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Mar (PAP)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski received today the ambassador of the Republic of Austria, dean of the diplomatic corps accredited to Warsaw Dr Friedrich C. Zanetti.

On the same day Prime Minister Jaruzelski received the Italian ambassador, Marco Favele. The talk was attended by Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek.

CONSTANTIN MEETS BAYBAKOV, KOMAROV IN MOSCOW

AU102012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar (AGERPRES)--On March 10, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, had interviews with N.K. Baybakov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, and N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR.

Approached were aspects of the development and diversification of the Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation in the current quinquennium.

PREMIER VERDET LEAVES FOR GDR VISIT 10 MAR

AU101633 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today left on an official visit to the GDR at the invitation of Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MADAGASCAR AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU102010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Mar (AGERPRES)--On Tuesday, March 10, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Pierre Simon, minister of rural development and agrarian reform of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, now on a visit to Romania.

During the talks, the fact was highlighted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples witnessed an ascending course, and it was assessed that favourable premises existed for the further expansion and deepening of those relations in various domains, in the economic one in particular. Emphasized was the two sides' determination to better and more efficiently capitalize those possibilities with the view to intensifying the Romanian-Malagasy cooperation.

Some aspects of the current international life were also approached and the necessity was highlighted of increasing efforts for the resumption and consolidation of the course towards detente, peace and observance of the national independence, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict, of all the questions confronting mankind. The two countries' will was reaffirmed to expand cooperation with the developing states, in the struggle against imperialism, for the establishment of the new world economic order, for the building of a world meant to ensure the free, self-reliant development of each nation, the capitalization of the national riches for their own benefit.

The interview--which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between the presidents of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

PEACE ZONE URGED AT UN MEETING ON INDIAN OCEAN

AU102015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] United Nations, 10 Mar (AGERPRES)--In keeping with Romania's consistent stand of promoting and actively supporting the creation of zones of peace, cooperation and good neighbourliness in any region of the globe, and first of all in the Balkans and in Europe, the Romanian delegation that attended the proceedings of the session of the UN ad hoc Committee for the Indian Ocean, worked, at that session, for the passage to sustained negotiations on the establishment, adoption and translation into fact, by all the states, of measures conducive to the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Romania's stand was set forth regarding the necessity to stop the increase of the foreign armed forces and armaments in the zone, to reduce and withdraw them, to dismantle foreign military bases, prerequisites for improving the climate, developing relations of confidence and cooperation in the Indian Ocean region, in the whole world, in keeping with the conception of the Romanian state regarding military disengagement and disarmament.

Romania supported the stand of the nonaligned countries, of the countries in the Indian Ocean zone to ensure the unfolding, this year, of the conference which, according to the UN General Assembly's resolutions, is to dwell on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Romania requested that its preparation should start as soon as possible, underlining the fact that the convening and unfolding of that conference at a closer date would be an important contribution to the improvement of the climate in the zone, to the creation of an adequate framework for negotiations with a view to transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU102006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Mar (AGERPRES)--Gathered on March 10 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP debated the report on the utilization of machinery, equipment and installations in industry, construction and transport in 1980. It was considered that higher utilization indices in the republican industry as a whole were scored last year as compared to the previous year.

Criticizing some shortcomings in that domain, the Executive Political Committee recommended that firm measures be taken for the most efficient utilization of the production units the national economy has, for the improvement of the utilization indices of machinery, equipment and installations, the redistribution of unused equipment and the priority equipping with machinery and aggregates of the productive units built and used unjudiciously so far.

The Executive Political Committee also examined a report on the achievement of standardized consumptions of raw and auxiliary materials, fuel and electric power and of the capitalization indices in 1980, being appreciative of the good results scored in a series of basic sectors of the national economy in cutting down consumptions. The Executive Political Committee set tasks regarding the integral attainment of the objectives set for this year in the field of utilizing and capitalizing material resources, and recommended all ministries and enterprises to strictly follow the standards of fuel and electric power consumption and work for their further reduction.

The Executive Political Committee also debated the report on the fulfillment of the plan of scientific research, technological development and application of technical progress in the national economy in 1980. Highlighting that the activity carried on in this domain last year had contributed to the development and modernization of industry, agriculture and the other branches of the national economy, the Executive Political Committee stressed the need for intensified scientific research in close connection with the requirements of the national economy and recommended that firmer action be undertaken for shortening the period of application of scientific and technical progress to production and the rapid generalization, on a national scale, of special technological achievements.

Next the report was examined regarding the ensurance of an control over the quality of products and the activity of metrology in 1980.

The Executive Political Committee also analysed the report on the evolution of prices and tariffs last year, the year that completed the 1976-80 five-year plan period.

It was stressed that over that period retail prices and tariffs were maintained within strictly controlled limits in close correlation with the provisions of raising the population's living standards. The 8-percent rise in the price index over the entire 1976-80 interval corresponds to an average annual rate of 1.6 percent which, compared with the price evolution in other countries, highlights the stable character of prices in the Romanian economy. Following the successes scored in the development of the national economy, the substantial rise, above plan provisions, in the population's incomes, as well as the policy of maintaining retail prices of basic products unchanged, the purchasing power of the population grew sensibly thus real remuneration increasing by 29 percent instead of 18-20 percent stipulated in the directives of the Eleventh RCP Congress.

The Executive Political Committee set measures meant to ensure, in the future too, the evolution of prices within the planned limits and the strict observance of the price law.

In keeping with the decision of the RCP and Romanian state leadership according to which the retail prices and tariffs for the population should not be modified this year, all ministries, central and local bodies were requested to strictly control price and tariff levels, to admit no direct or indirect rise in prices or tariffs. Most resolute action was recommended for further reducing production expenditures, material in particular, for raising labour productivity, the profitability of all units, for making best use of resources with a view to consistently implementing the RCP policy of raising the entire people's material and spiritual standards of living.

Next, the Executive Political Committee discussed the programme of measures regarding the anniversary in May 1981 of 60 years since the foundation of the Romanian Communist Party, event of historic significance in the life of the working class, of the entire Romanian people, which marked a new, superior stage in the revolutionary and democratic movement in Romania. Under the leadership of the RCP, the working class, the Romanian people have covered a glorious road of struggle and victories, attained the goals of the anti-imperialist and antifascist revolution of social and national liberation in Romania, ensured the democratic and socialist transformation of society, laid the lasting foundation of today's socialist Romania as a prosperous, free, independent and sovereign country.

This important event in the life of the Romanian people, the anniversary of 60 years since the creation of the RCP, will contribute to the strengthening of the unity of the entire people, of the brotherhood of the working people--Romania, Magyar, German and other nationalities--to the cultivation of the patriotic spirit of all the working people. It is assessed that this important event should lead to the strengthening of the militant solidarity with the working class and working people in the other countries, with all the peoples of the world in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress. The anniversary of the RCP will mobilize more powerfully all the creative energies of the Romanian society for the implementation of the resolutions of the twelfth congress, of the RCP programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

The Executive Political Committee decided that the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee be convened on March 25, inst.

TRADE UNION PRESIDENT SUPPORTS POLISH SOVEREIGNTY

AU101656 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No. 1574 1 Mar 81 pp 9-12

[Mirko Djekic report on interview with Miran Potrc, president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, at the NIN editorial offices in Belgrade--date not given]

[Excerpt] In conclusion we ask Potrc what are the positions of our Trade Union Council on trade union movements in other regions of the world and above all on the events in the trade union movement in Poland.

The trade union movements in the world are now operating under very complex and contradictory economic, social, political and societal conditions. Unfavorable trends in international relations, the crisis of detente and the deterioration of relations between the superpowers and the blocs are leading to a deepening of the general economic crisis in the world, and this also in turn influences the work of the trade unions. As an organization closely linked with the interests of the workers class, the trade unions must face all these economic and social problems imposed on the workers class.

Under such circumstances, the trade unions can keep exclusively to their traditional role less and less. It is obvious that this role no longer satisfies all the strivings and interests of workers. Therefore the necessity to strengthen the position of the trade unions and to increase their influence on the political and economic system is appearing increasingly more clearly.

The demands of the workers class to change its social and material position, as it has happened in Poland, the old trade union structures falling apart and new trade union organizations being set up, show that the former trade unions in that country used to be much more a part of bureaucratized state structure than an authentic expression of the workers' interests.

The events in Poland still cause great interest and strong reaction in the international trade union movement. Our trade unions, like all our country, have offered support to the sovereign rights of the leadership, peoples and workers of Poland to solve their problems themselves, without any outside interference, on the road to transforming and rebuilding socialist development in their country.

One-Year Term of Office: How Useful Is It?

Proceeding from the view that it is the right of every workers class to organize the trade unions according to its specific interests and historical conditions, the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation perceived the formation of the new Solidarity trade union in Poland, as well as of vocational trade unions and other trade union structures, as an expression of the tendencies and strivings of the workers class to become organized in conformity with its needs and interests. It is our belief that only the workers of Poland are called upon to assess the activities of Solidarity and other trade unions; they have set them up and we respect their views.

Miran Potrc was born in 1938 and he is among the youngest federal officials. His 1-term expires in less than 3 months. We ask him: Has the year passed quickly and how much has he been helped by other members of the Council?

It is passing quickly, Potrc says, if one looks back, and it is passing slowly if every day is looked at. They have helped me, each according to his ability, but it is nevertheless felt that the president or the chairman is the most responsible and must bear more burden. I think that time will show that the 1-year term of office may be confirmed as a good form of work, provided that one really works in a collective way and provided that we all help the chairman or the president, that initiatives emanate from all and that we collectively bear responsibility according to work tasks and duties.

SUNDIC ON FRG'S 'MEDIATION' BETWEEN U.S., USSR

LD102048 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The decision of the FRG Government to mediate between the United States and the Soviet Union with the aim of persuading the two superpowers to start negotiations on the problem of disarmament is primarily motivated by Bonn's desire to preserve its good relations with both countries and maintain its dominant position in West Europe as a loyal U.S. ally and a very important economic partner of the Soviet Union and of the countries of the socialist community as a whole.

Though it is, quite understandably, closer to U.S. assessments concerning the timing of the moves which should procede the beginning of a Soviet-U.S. dialogue, the Bonn government considers that the Soviet approach to the problem of disarmament also contains a sufficient amount of elements justifying talks.

It is true that, commenting on the message which he received from Brezhnev, Chancellor Schmidt said a few days ago that the Soviet proposals on arms reductions are still far from what the West considers they should contain. But he nevertheless considers that the United States should not ignore them. Brezhnev sent an identical message to President Reagan as well and, as Hans-Dietrich Genscher is now paying an official visit to Washington, he will, as the Bonn government has already announced, try to convince both Reagan and Haig that it is necessary to start negotiations with Moscow.

Since he will go to the Soviet Union immediately after visiting Washington, Genscher will be able to convey the new U.S. administration's view to the Soviet leaders and at the same time make an attempt on his own to make Brezhnev and Gromyko aware of the need for a more flexible approach to disarmament talks.

Washington is perhaps not enthusiastic at the fact that the Bonn government has found fault with both the Soviet and the U.S. disarmament proposals and especially at the fact that, according to U.S. appraisals, Schmidt and Genscher view U.S. disarmament plans with reservations, which Washington interprets as an attempt on Bonn's part to avoid its obligations as an ally. On the other hand, President Reagan will take into account the FRG's attitudes, regardless of the fact that he does not need the FRG's support to reach a decision on Moscow's offers, a course of action which he is not likely to follow, since he has undertaken to consult the West European allies, among which the FRG occupies the most prominent place on all the significant moves concerning Moscow and the East as a whole. In other words, Bonn's suggestions can influence Washington's policy, especially as regards Europe.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, Bonn's mediation in relations between the two superpowers is certain to be well received there. Moscow is very keen to preserve relations with the FRG, no less keen than the FRG is to preserve trade, and more than trade, with the Soviet Union. If Genscher obtains Reagan's agreement to continue his mediating mission in Moscow, that might persuade the Soviet Government to adapt its disarmament proposal to those made by others. The proposals made by both superpowers, and to a certain extent also the attitudes held by the West and East on them, fail to exceed the bloc limitations. Balance is, in fact, sought by means of accords which do not jeopardise the two blocs' ambitions to preserve the positions which they have gained and not only ambitions, but more than ambitions.

This, it goes without saying, does not preclude the need for a dialogue, but no progress will be made toward real disarmament if there are no attempts to make a broader approach to the problem of disarmament with active UN involvement.

SOVIET JURIST ASSOCIATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU101717 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] A delegation of the Association of Soviet Jurists led by Petr Yakovlevich Trubnikov, member of the USSR Supreme Court and member of the Presidium of the Association of Soviet Jurists, has arrived in Belgrade on a working and friendly visit of several days to the Federation of Jurist Associations of Yugoslavia and to Yugoslav jurists.

The delegation was first received at the Federation of Jurist Associations of Yugoslavia by Bozidar Brajovic, president of the federation, who acquainted it with the federation's work on the domestic and international plane as well as with the judiciary system in the SFRY.

The delegation will also visit Zagreb and will be a guest of the Jurist Association of Croatia, and will then visit Ljubljana.

As part of this visit, Yugoslav-Soviet Jurist Days will be held at which civil, criminal and administrative jurisdiction will be discussed.

DJURANOVIC MEETS WITH ROMANIAN VICE PREMIER

LD102214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1758 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Cornel Burtica, Romanian vice premier and foreign trade minister, and had a long, cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Vice Premier Burtica conveyed greetings from the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, to the Yugoslav leadership and from Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet to the president of the Federal Executive Council. These messages expressed the readiness of the Romanian side to further promote and expand cooperation with Yugoslavia. The president of the Federal Executive Council thanked Vice Premier Burtica and reciprocated the greetings.

During the meeting, in which Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, also took part, the two sides noted the realistic possibilities for further strengthening and expanding all-round good-neighborly cooperation between the two countries.

As far as economic relations are concerned, special emphasis was placed on the development of long-term industrial cooperation for which conditions exist in a number of branches of industry. The agreement on long-term economic cooperation which is expected to be signed during the Romanian vice premier's visit will contribute to this to a great extent.

During a discussion of the international situation, both sides expressed concern over the serious deterioration of international relations and stressed the readiness of both countries to contribute to the solution of the problems burdening the world.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM ZIAUL HAQ

LD102304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic today received a message from Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. The message relates to current international economic questions and cooperation between the two countries.

U.S. CAUSING DELAYS AT LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

AU102002 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] TANJUG has reported that difficulties have arisen at the very beginning of the 10th session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea in New York. Immediately prior to the beginning of the session, which began yesterday, the U.S. Government requested that for the time being the talks on an agreement on exploiting the resources of the sea should not be brought to an end before, as it is said, work on examining several important provisions is concluded.

At the same time the U.S. Government has replaced all members of its delegation at the conference and appointed new ones. In connection with this report, here is a talk by Dragan Colovic:

The Conference on the Law of the Sea which began in 1973 should have concluded its work with the adoption of a convention on the Law of the Sea before the beginning of the fall session of the UN General Assembly. The optimism which prevailed among 150 participating countries about a successful outcome of this conference--that is very important for international relations--has been clouded by the latest developments. Reagan's administration, as we have heard, requests that the talks on exploitation of the sea resources should not be ended until some points of the new agreement have been examined.

The U.S. Government also carried out personal changes in the U.S. delegation at the Conference on the Law of the Sea, something that those who are informed interpret as a sign of a change in U.S. policy toward certain issues related to utilizing the vast sea resources. It appears that what is involved is pressure from U.S. industrialists, toward whom the Reagan administration is well disposed.

The U.S. multinational corporations, which are under private control, have at their disposal such technology that has already enabled them to begin commercial exploitation of the seabed much earlier than other countries--primarily the developing countries, who neither possess the technology nor the material potential to buy it.

U.S. private business is now requesting that certain provisions of the convention on exploiting the sea resources be revised in such a way as to ensure greater rights in exploiting the common sea resources, but to the detriment of the so-called international administration which should, as is imagined, protect the interests of the developing countries and ensure a most just share in exploiting minerals from the seabed.

Be that as it may, the U.S. Government's latest move in connection with the Conference on the Law of the Sea evokes an understandable concern in the ranks of the participating countries of this conference. Kurt Waldheim, UN general secretary, also expressed concern. With deep regret he admitted that the justified expectations over a successful conclusion of the conference can now be affected by the changed circumstances behind which, in fact, are the interests of one country and its multinational corporations and not of the international community as a whole.

BORBA ANSWERS BULGARIAN 'ANTI-YUGOSLAV PAMPHLET'

AU101721 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Mar 81 p 7

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "In Connection With a New Anti-Yugoslav Political Pamphlet: Poking and Tracks"]

[Excerpts] According to a report by the TANJUG Sofia correspondent, the Bulgarian journal ISOTORICHESKI PREGLED has once again attacked Yugoslavia and also criticized President Tito in an article by a certain Georgi Daskalov.

The article discusses, among other things, the agreement concluded in Craiova in October 1944 when it was made possible for the Bulgarian Army to participate in the final operations of World War II, thanks to the understanding shown by Marshal Tito, and claims that "the need for the Soviet Army's direct assistance in liberating Yugoslavia forced Marshal Tito, despite his anti-Bulgarian positions, to adopt a realistic attitude toward the Soviet intentions to include the Bulgarian Army in the final operations."

The author of the article also expresses doubts about the sincerity of Tito's statements in connection with the Craiova Agreement and points out that "the Yugoslav leader avoids the truth concerning the Bulgarian Army's participation in the final operations for Yugoslavia's liberation."

It is obvious even without any extensive analysis that what is involved here is an incorrect, irresponsible and tendentious poking in the history of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, leaving behind the easily recognizable tracks of those who fish in troubled waters.

Certain circles in neighboring Bulgaria are tireless in their efforts to diminish the significance of our national liberation struggle and in this connection they do not shrink from disrupting the revolutionary AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] foundations of independent Yugoslavia.

Whence the Attacks

In this context it is impossible not to ask: What is the meaning of the official declarations and statements by responsible Bulgarian statesmen and politicians about their interest in good relations with our country and in strengthening peace and security in the Balkans, if at the same time the very foundations of Yugoslavia's self-determination and territorial integrity and especially its independence--something that has forever excluded from the Balkans the bartering between the big powers--are being disputed in an underhand manner and under the cloak of "scientific discussions?"

It is obvious that the refusal to accept our independence and the policy of relying on the creative forces of the people, in which connection the Yugoslav Communist Party and Tito proceeded from new positions concerning freedom, independence, democracy and socialism, has always been at the core of underestimating and attacking our national liberation struggle.

Certain Bulgarian authors are engaging increasingly more frequently in falsifying not only their own but also our history, apparently aiming at creating an appropriate psychological and political atmosphere in the Balkans in order to find some profit for themselves in all that. Hence the attempts of some of them to continue World War II, because they have failed to participate in it on the right side; to deny all of its, especially the revolutionary, achievements; to ascribe to themselves a role which they obviously had not played; to throw mud at our liberation and the creation of new Yugoslavia; and in connection with all that, following their old custom, to pose against us certain third countries which were our allies and which commanded their units in the final operations of World War II.

Offered Opportunity

There were no operational reasons for the Bulgarian Army's participation in actions on Yugoslav territory, but in his talks with the delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front in Craiova on 5 October [1944] Tito granted the Bulgarian Government's request to accord Bulgaria an opportunity to rehabilitate itself.

Bulgarian historians could cite among other things the Bulgarian party Central Committee's letter to Tito at the beginning of November 1944 which put many historical things in their proper place.

After all, Dobri Terpeshev begged Tito in Craiova to allow the Bulgarian Army to participate in the final operations against the Germans together with the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. He emphasized that that would be very necessary to wash away the shame that the Bulgarian fascist government had incurred by waging war on the side of fascist Germany and by occupying Macedonia and a part of Serbia.

If they presented all that to their public, the Bulgarian historians would not be able to lightly and tendentiously make appraisals about someone's "anti-Bulgarian positions" nor would they be able to resort to fabrications about some kind of an essential outside assistance in Yugoslavia's liberation.

Does not the problem lie in the fact that at the time of the Craiova Agreement we found it easier to make agreements with Bulgaria than today? What is involved here is not only the historians and their megalomaniac dreams and monstrous fabrications. Any attempt to diminish the significance of our national liberation struggle today--just as well as in 1948--has clear political motives and presents quite definite anti-Yugoslav messages. And that certainly does not contribute to good-neighborly relations which are in mutual interest.

WHEAT RESERVES SUFFICIENT TO MEET ALL NEEDS

AU101715 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Feb (TANJUG)--Grain and milling organizations throughout the country have purchased some 2.5 million tons of wheat of last year's crop thus far. This is about 100,000 tons more than planned during last year's harvest. In fact, these organizations purchased about 46 percent of last year's overall production for food. The Federal Directorate for Reserves of Food Products has assessed this compared with overall production, as one of the relatively most favorable purchases of wheat surpluses. According to statistical data, approximately 1.71 million tons of wheat, which is about 38 percent of overall wheat production, were purchased of the 1979 wheat harvest.

The differences that exist in the purchase of surpluses among certain regions indicate that great reserves exist in certain republics and provinces. Namely, the grain and milling organizations in Vojvodina purchased 1.5 million tons (83.8 percent of overall production), in Croatia 530,000 tons (44.4 percent), in Serbia proper 224,000 tons (14.3 percent), in Macedonia 130,000 tons (46.9 percent), in Kosovo 52,000 tons (22 percent), while the remainder was purchased in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Slovenia and Montenegro.

The Federal Directorate for Reserves of Food Products has pointed out that there are sufficient quantities of wheat to meet all needs which, including the quantity used by the food processing industry, total some 3.2 million tons. In addition to a somewhat larger purchase of wheat than was planned to ensure the regular supply of the market, the wheat reserves and the import of the necessary quantities of wheat which was carried out according to program also contribute to this.

MIJATOVIC SPEAKS IN NIS ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU091731 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Mar 81 p 3

[Speech by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to the economic and political aktiv of the Nis region and commune--capitalized passages published in boldface set apart in boxes]

[Text] Nis, 3 Mar (TANJUG)--I would like to say that this visit and conversation have made it possible for me to get more closely acquinted with the basic indices of development and the problems of an important industrial and cultural center, which Nis is, and of this entire region. You have indeed achieved great results in all the fields of sociopolitical, economic and cultural development. At the same time--at least it seems to me--you have been realistically perceiving problems and it is good that you are deciding to solve them above all with your own forces and to open up prospects for further development of your city and all this region.

Nis is one of the large industrial centers in our country, with production that has considerable influence on the state of supply of the Yugoslav market and on our exports. Here is a large concentration of working people, among them a considerable number of highly skilled ones. I believe that such centers must play a more significant role in a wider field both through their economic power and through their self-managing practice and overall behavior. Precisely such large industrial centers must also lead the way with initiatives in income linkage, the association of labor, pooling of resources and the like.

Resolute Measures of All Organs

Having carefully listened to your explanations I have become convinced that the problems which you are facing are more or less characteristic for other places in our country, too. Here I primarily have in mind the present economic situation.

You know that all that marks this present situation, especially the economic one, was recently discussed at a session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium as well as several sessions of the SFRY Presidency, in the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council, in the SAWPY federal conference, as well as at a session of the council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation some days ago. Extensive activities are underway in the republics and provinces, as well as in communes, local communities and basic organizations of associated labor. The problems we are encountering are being examined on a broad front comprehensively, frankly and critically, with a determination to stop the negative trends and above all to calm down inflation and to continue even more resolutely the struggle for stabilization, on the basis of the positive results of the last year, such as reducing the balance of trade deficit and the balance of payments, increasing exports, reducing growth in several kinds of spending, increasing the share of funds available to the economy for accumulation, and so forth.

One must bear in mind that the policy of economic stabilization is being realized under very unfavorable international economic and political conditions, such as the energy crisis, the increased prices of raw materials, technology and capital, monetary instability, and especially the intensified armaments race. Therefore the developing countries, and especially the oil importing ones--including our country--are getting into a more and more difficult economic position.

Responsibility for Failing to Implement What Has Been Agreed Upon

Now that the action is spreading we have unfortunately had to note that communities for prices have not yet been set up in all places and one cannot yet talk about their working efficiently. We have adopted a law on prices, but its implementation is obviously being delayed. The responsibility must be borne by respective organs of sociopolitical communities as well as by associated labor organizations.

The working communities and sociopolitical communities that have adopted decisions on price increases grossly neglecting the set directions of the economic stabilization policy especially deserve to be criticized. In this connection even cadre changes will be necessary in places where responsibility has failed and where certain people are not up to the positions which they occupy.

I am convinced that our people are prepared even for sacrifices when they are really unavoidable, for the political consciousness of our people is at a high level. They feel the gravity of the present international situation, the complexity of the economic situtation both in the world and in our country and all the difficulties that emanate from it, but they always bear in mind the overall values of our life and the essential advantages of our system of socialist self-management.

TO STOP THE UNCONTROLLED RISE OF PRICES

OUR PRESENT ACTION CONNECTED WITH THE MARKET DISTURBANCES IS PART OF GREAT AND COMPREHENSIVE ACTIVITIES IN SOLVING THE WELL-KNOWN STRUCTURAL AND OTHER PROBLEMS WHICH WE HAVE MARKED AS THE AIMS OF OUR OVERALL WORK IN THE COMING 5-YEAR PLAN.

HOWEVER, WE MUST NOW PARTICULARLY WAGE A STRUGGLE TO STOP THE UNCONTROLLED RISE OF PRICES, TO ELIMINATE THE DIFFICULTIES IN SUPPLYING BASIC RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTION MATERIALS TO A LARGE PART OF THE ECONOMY AND THE DIFFICULTIES IN SUPPLYING THE PEOPLE WITH SOME IMPORTANT FOOD PRODUCTS AND CONSUMER GOODS. THESE ARE FIRST-CLASS, URGENT POLITICAL PROBLEMS BECAUSE THEY DIRECTLY CONCERN THE POSITION OF THE WORKING MAN, HIS STANDARD OF LIVING AND HIS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECURITY. CONCRETELY, WHEN ONE TALKS ABOUT THE PRICE INCREASES IN THE FIRST 2 MONTHS OF THIS YEAR OR THE DELAYS AND INTERRUPTIONS IN SUPPLY, ONE SHOULD PERSISTENTLY AND PUBLICLY INSIST THAT SUCH OCCURRENCES SHOULD BE FULLY CLARIFIED, WITH ALL THE NECESSARY SANCTIONS AND CONSEQUENCES.

IT IS FOR INSTANCE JUSTIFIED TO ASK THE QUESTION WHETHER A WORKING COLLECTIVE, BEFORE IT ADOPTS A DECISION, HAS BEEN FULLY INFORMED ABOUT ALL THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH A DECISION FOR THE POSITION OF THE WORKERS THEMSELVES AND THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE. SOME ASSOCIATED LABOR ORGANIZATIONS BEHAVE AS IF THE CONSUMERS WERE SOMEWHERE ELSE, SOMEWHERE FAR AWAY, AND AS IF THOSE SAME PRODUCERS WERE NOT ALSO CONSUMERS. IT IS INSUFFICIENTLY POINTED OUT TO THEM THAT THE PRICE INCREASES FOR ANY PRODUCTS, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, WILL ALSO AFFECT THEM IN THE SHORTEST TIME. ANY CHAIN INCREASE IN PRICES ULTIMATELY RESULTS IN A CHAIN DETERIORATION AND NOT A CHAIN IMPROVEMENT OF THE POSITION OF EVERY COLLECTIVE AND EVERY INDIVIDUAL. ALL THAT REQUIRES FURTHER EFFORTS TO RAISE THE ECONOMIC AWARENESS AND MATURITY OF OUR WORKERS WHO MUST BE MADE CAPABLE EVEN TO A GREATER EXTENT OF MAKING THE RIGHT DECISIONS.

TO BE SURE, THE INDIVIDUAL AND ECONOMICALLY JUSTIFIED PRICE INCREASES ARE INEVITABLE IN CERTAIN CASES. THAT APPLIES PRIMARILY WHEN IT IS A MATTER OF DEPENDING ON THE PRICES OF WHAT WE IMPORT, THE PRICES WHICH WE CANNOT INFLUENCE. BUT SUCH PRICE INCREASES MUST NOT BE MADE AUTOMATICALLY AND WITHOUT ANY EFFORTS TO COMPENSATE FOR DIFFICULT CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC OPERATIONS, AT LEAST TO SOME EXTENT, BY IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATION OF WORK AND SAVING, REDUCING PRODUCTION COSTS AND SO FORTH, TO SAY NOTHING OF UNJUSTIFIED AND ARBITRARY PRICE INCREASES FOR MANY GOODS THAT WE OURSELVES PRODUCE FROM OUR OWN RAW MATERIALS. THERE ARE SOME WHO ACT AS THOUGH THEY COULD HARDLY WAIT FOR AN INCREASE IN OIL PRICES TO COVER UP THEIR OWN LOW LABOR PRODUCTIVITY BY UNJUSTIFIABLY INCREASING THEIR PRICES AND TO MORE QUICKLY OBTAIN BETTER REWARDS FOR THEIR OWN NONWORK.

I BELIEVE THAT, REALIZING THE DANGERS OF A RUNAWAY INFLATION, THE FEDERATION, SHOULD HAVE ACTED MORE ENERGETICALLY AND TAKEN ALL MEASURES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THEIR AUTHORITY TO PREVENT THESE RUNAWAY PRICES AND THE ABUSE OF MONOPOLISTIC POSITIONS IN THE MARKET AND THE LIKE.

What specifically should be done now to check the inflation?

Prices really must be revised wherever the agreed-upon rules have not been respected and wherever actions in this connection exceeded what is permitted and economically justified. Chambers of economy and other associations and the executive political and administrative organs of delegate assemblies participate and must participate in this task. Organizations of associated labor must assume full responsibility for their behavior in the sphere of prices. The activities of workers' control and the inspectorates, which deserve full social support, are important in all that. The tax measures must also be included in this connection. Criminal prosecution is justly used whenever violations of laws, regulations, self-managing agreements and social accords, which regulate relations in this sphere, are involved.

Speculative Actions Will Not Be Tolerated

It must become clear and obvious to all that no speculative actions and "fishing in troubled waters" will be tolerated and that they do not pay. All price adjustments in the future must be made only in accordance with the agreed economic policy. The present situation provides a drastic warning to the organs of sociopolitical communities that, within the limits of their authority, they must pursue the most active economic policy and take measures that will effectively influence the supply and demand relations and the entire complex of economic trends. I think that it is necessary to speed up the work on the accords concerning the solutions pertaining to the system and on the adoption of laws and other measures that the current economic situation demands.

Of course, successful solutions for the aforementioned problems primarily depend on increased production and improved labor productivity. The logic in this connection is very simple. There can be no successful struggle against inflation if production is not increased and production costs are not reduced. Great potentials and large reserves for that are found in fuller utilization of the existing capacities, better organization of economic operations, more efficient utilization of time and professional knowledge, reduction of production costs, savings of energy and materials, that is, briefly, in a much more responsible attitude toward work and social resources. Speaking about improving labor productivity, I do not have in mind only the efforts of the individual workers and working collectives. I have in mind the efforts of the entire community which are required to improve the entire social labor productivity.

RENOUNCING SOMETHING THAT IS NEEDED

THE PROBLEMS THAT I HAVE DISCUSSED AND OUR EFFORTS TO SOLVE THEM OBLIGATE US TO CONSTANTLY COORDINATE ALL TYPES OF SPENDING WITH OUR SOCIETY'S CAPABILITY. ALTHOUGH IT HAS BEEN DECIDED SEVERAL TIMES UNTIL NOW TO STOP ANY SPENDING BEYOND SOCIETY'S CAPABILITY, THAT HAS NOT BEEN ACHIEVED. LATELY, WHEN THE ECONOMIC SITUATION DEMANDS RIGOROUS SAVING, ALL FORMS OF SPENDING, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PERSONAL INCOMES, STILL CONTINUE TO EXCEED BY FAR OUR REAL POTENTIAL. THE FACT IS THAT THE INVESTMENTS AND BUDGET AND COMMON EXPENDITURES HAVE NOT BEEN REDUCED TO THE NECESSARY EXTENT AND ACCORDING TO WHAT IT HAD BEEN FIRMLY AGREED ON. IT MUST BE CLEAR TO EVERYONE THAT WE ARE NOW IN A SITUATION IN WHICH IT IS NO LONGER ENOUGH TO RENOUNCE SOMETHING THAT WE CAN MANAGE WITHOUT.

WE MUST ALSO TEMPORARILY RENOUNCE MANY THINGS THAT WE NEED, BUT MUST NOW POSTPONE FOR SOME TIME. WE HAVE TAKEN MEASURES, ON THE BASIS OF A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF WHAT WE HAVE AT OUR DISPOSAL, TO DETERMINE BY SOCIAL ACCORDS PRIORITIES AND ENSURE MORE EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF SOCIAL RESOURCES. FOR THAT REASON ALL ORGANIZATIONS OF ASSOCIATED LABOR, COMMUNES, REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES AS WELL AS THE FEDERATION MUST DETERMINE THEIR REAL BALANCE OF ACQUISITION AND USE OF RESOURCES BECAUSE WITHOUT THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PLAN SPENDING AT ALL LEVELS AND TO REDUCE THAT SPENDING TO REALISTIC LIMITS.

Maximum Saving

Simultaneously with reexamining the balances of general and common spending and of current and future investments, it is also necessary to reexamine taxes and levies and other sources of financing in order to resolutely suppress the causes of inflation.

It is clear that, simultaneously with that, it is also necessary to ensure a maximum saving of energy, raw materials and producer goods and to radically reduce various unproductive and especially non-commodity foreign exchange expenses for various travels in the country and abroad and for numerous fairs, festivals, representational activities and the like.

It is also necessary to resolutely prevent any increase of administration at all levels ranging from the organizations of associated labor and interest communities to the organs of the federation.

The present situation also makes it necessary for every community to take special measures to alleviate the consequences of a high inflation rate primarily regarding workers engaged in production, families with low incomes and the necessary expenditures for the standard of living of schoolchildren and students. The basic factors of that policy, the organizations of associated labor, local communities and communes, have an especially great responsibility in this task. For instance, the measures that they are already taking to compensate for or to halt the high increases in the prices of certain food products have resulted from this responsibility and they have been well received by the public. It is especially necessary to consider the high level of prices of communal services, housing and electric power. It is possible to feel a wide support of the working people and citizens for the increasingly numerous similar and other measures that are being taken throughout the country.

It is certainly important to ensure that, by preventing a further decline in real personal incomes, we will not jeopardize our efforts to implement and further perfect the system of distribution according to work because that is a basic principle and condition for further progress. That is also what the League of Communsits advocates.

Greater Selectivity in Investments

The economy's difficulties in supplying itself with raw materials and producer goods are really becoming acute. We know that these difficulties are primarily the result of reducing imports to the limits of the country's balance of payments potentials. The development of the energy and raw materials basis of our economy that has been neglected for many years must now be resolutely incorporated into the medium-term plan to ensure that the present situation will be essentially changed. For, it is because of this situation that many interruptions have occurred in the normal progress of economic operations.

For that reason we must all help and support the efforts to renew without delay business ties and reproduction currents wherever they have been interrupted. This situation also demands acceleration of preparations for establishing on a lasting basis the relations of an income-based interdependence in economic operations and in the development of production organizations.

At the same time it should not be allowed again this year for the excessive imports of equipment to restrict the necessary imports of producer goods, medications and the most necessary consumer goods. In any event what is needed is greater selectivity in investments and, in this connection, in imports of equipment in accordance with the priority tasks for our development that are primarily connected with the efforts for our country's greater economic independence in relation to the world and for the social security and real standard of living of the working people. The realization of the planned growth of exports and of foreign exchange revenue from noncommodity services continues to be very important because it is a condition of ensuring the needed imports of producer goods.

In the existing structure of our economy we will not be able to achieve the necessary growth of production and income without it. Work is now in progress to establish as soon as possible a foreign exchange market to ensure that the available foreign exchange funds will be used in the most efficient way in serving the stabilization policy and the increase of exports.

A better supply of food and other consumer goods for the people must be ensured in the coming period simultaneously with that. Efforts to produce sufficient quantities of food, not only for our needs but also for exports, are also extraordinarily important for our community.

I think that in connection with the present situation, the information media are making a prominent contribution to a critical examination of the situation which we want to overcome, and they are stimulating constructive discussion about all that.

Social criticism is of great importance for our society's development. It is an essential characteristic of our socialist democracy. However, nowhere in the world, including in our country, are democracy and freedom of criticism any kind of abstract categories that are beyond the limits of time and place and a purpose unto themselves. Democracy and freedom of criticism are one thing to the bureaucratic way of thinking or to the bourgegois liberals and something else to self-managing workers. Our discussions on ideological issues, which are imposed by social practice, will be increasingly necessary. They must be conducted in a completely democratic atmosphere and with responsibility for our public pronouncements. They will be more fruitful if they are aimed at further developing socialist self-management, that is, the power of the workers class and the workingman, and at more sharply defining the watershed that divides our road from other systems. That watershed and the role of social criticism in our country have been especially clearly defined by Kardelj in his book "Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management", something that is sometimes forgotten today in discussions about democracy and social criticism.

The problems that we face have evoked certain confusion among some well-intentioned people. Some people wonder whether we are capable of coping with the current economic difficulties. There are also well-intentioned people whose criticism is one-sided, let us say. It is directed at the individual federal or republican organs, stemming from the erroneous view that in connection with prices the state, for instance, holds everything in its hands, that it stems from not knowing who has what powers and from not knowing the causes of the current difficulties, which are more complex and which are not of recent origin. Although guided by the desire to improve the situation, these people see a solution solely, or primarily, in applying administrative measures and in introducing the so-called centralistic "order."

There are people who try to say that what results from inconsistent application or incompleteness of our system is characteristic and who even say that self-management is responsible for economic problems. Other people aspire to separate economic problems from the development of self-management and this again boils down to the same thing. The anti-self-managing logic sees the solutions, on the one hand, solely in administrative measures and state intervention; and on the other hand, in liberal capitalist concepts. They do it though practice in our country and in the world deny both solutions.

Malicious Magnifying of Current Difficulties

When the overt opponents of self-management and our system as a whole are involved, they want the situation to deteriorate, proceeding from their well-known maxim: the worse the situation, the better. Opponents maliciously magnify current difficulties and they paint everything black. They try to sow a lack of confidence in our system and the League of Communists by offering the already well-known recipes.

As always in the past, various "spiritual custodians" from abroad are siding with those opponents. The former constantly "worry" about our economic problems more than we do, while constantly "examining" our stability and forecasting our uncertain future, naturally, always in accordance with what they would like to happen.

But what is dominant in the world in relation to Yugoslavia is complete confidence in our stability, self-managing development and nonaligned policy and also in our ability to successfully solve our present economic problems. The world around us considers that not only of Yugoslav but also of wider interest. That also explains the support accorded to our stabilization program. For our working people there is no dilemma over the belief that we can solve our problems and difficulties, both present and future ones--because there always will be problems and difficulties--only by consistently implementing and further developing the socialist self-managing system; that is, by strengthening the position and the decisive role of the workers class and the workingman. Solving economic problems and further developing self-management represent a single unified process. One is impossible without the other.

ACCORDS AS THE ONLY POSSIBILITY

SPEAKING ABOUT SELF-MANAGEMENT AND ITS FURTHER DEVELOPMENT, BOTH IN ITS SOCIOPOLITICAL AND ITS ECONOMIC ASPECTS, I PARTICULARLY WANT TO POINT OUT HERE TWO PROBLEMS THAT ARE ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT AT THIS TIME. THE ENTIRE PAST AND ESPECIALLY RECENT EXPERIENCE INDICATES TO US THAT THE ASSOCIATION OF LABOR AND THE POOLING OF RESOURCES ON THE BASIS OF SELF-MANAGEMENT AND WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY ARE DECISIVE IN SOLVING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND IN STRENGTHENING SELF-MANAGEMENT IN GENERAL. THAT IS THE MOST EFFICIENT METHOD OF UTILIZING THE MATERIAL, CADRE, SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER RESOURCES AND POTENTIALS THAT OUR SOCIETY HAS AT ITS DISPOSAL. THE POSITIVE EXPERIENCES THAT HAVE ALREADY BECOME EVIDENT IN THIS RESPECT SHOW THAT GREAT STRENGTHS AND POTENTIALS ARE INHERENT IN THAT.

AT THE SAME TIME THAT IS THE BEST WAY TO STIMULATE QUICKER DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMICALLY UNDERDEVELOPED REPUBLICS AND THE SOCIALIST AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF KOSOVO, AS WELL AS QUICKER DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS AND COMMUNES WITHIN THE INDIVIDUAL REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES. THAT FACT FOUND ITS EXPRESSION AMONG OTHER THINGS IN CONNECTION WITH THE RECENT ACCORD OF THE REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES ON THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN WHICH OPENS THE PROSPECTS FOR THE FURTHER MORE HARMONIOUS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS OF OUR COMMUNITY.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SELF-MANAGING AGREEMENTS AND SOCIAL ACCORD IS THE SECOND KEY PROBLEM IN DEVELOPING SELF-MANAGEMENT AND OUR POLITICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC SYSTEM. THE METHOD OF SELF-MANAGING AGREEMENTS AND SOCIAL ACCORDS RESULTS FROM THE VERY ESSENCE OF OUR SYSTEM AND ITS PROFOUND DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER THAT IMPLIES A COMPLETE EQUALITY OF ALL SUBJECTIVE FACTORS OF OUR SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

IN A SOCIALIST SELF-MANAGING COMMUNITY AND ESPECIALLY IN SUCH A MULTINATIONAL COMMUNITY A OURS THERE IS NO OTHER WAY OR METHOD OF DECISIONMAKING. THIS SYSTEM IMPLIES A COMPLETE MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING OF VARIOUS CONDITIONS, PATIENT AND DEMOCRATIC DISCUSSION AND SINCERE EFFORTS TO COORDINATE DIFFERENT INTERESTS.

WE HAVE IN FACT ACHIEVED A GREAT DEAL IN THIS RESPECT. LET US CONSIDER, FOR INSTANCE, THE COORDINATION OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE MEDIUM-TERM PLAN. THERE WERE MANY DIFFERENCES AND MANY DISCUSSIONS IN THIS CONNECTION BUT, AS YOU KNOW, AN ACCORD HAS BEEN ACHIEVED ON MAJOR AND COMPLEX ISSUES. IT IS WRONG TO INTERPRET EVERY DIFFERENCE IN VIEWS ON OUR DEVELOPMENT AS SOMETHING THAT WEAKENS OUR UNITY. IT IS ESSENTIAL PRECISELY FOR THAT UNITY TO OPENLY DISCUSS DIFFERENCES AND TO COORDINATE DIFFERENT INTERESTS IN A DEMOCRATIC WAY. THAT IS A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT AND VALUE OF OUR SYSTEM.

DISCUSSION IS NOW IN PROGRESS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH TITO'S INITIATIVE FOR COLLECTIVE WORK, DECISIONMAKING AND RESPONSIBILITY. THOSE CHANGES IN THE SFRY CONSTITUTION AND IN THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES WILL BE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE IN FURTHER DEVELOPING THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF SELF-MANAGEMENT, IN DEMOCRATIC RELATIONS IN OUR COMMUNITY AND IN THE COUNTRY'S STABILITY.

HOWEVER, IT IS AN INDISPUTABLE FACT THAT WE MUST MAKE THE SYSTEM OF SELF-MANAGING AGREEMENTS AND SOCIAL ACCORDS MORE EFFECTIVE.

The League of Communists Must Be Constantly Engaged In Actions

The role of the League of Communists in the broad social actions in which we are now engaged is clearly irreplaceable. It is often said: The League of Communists must become engaged in action. But in fact the League of Communists must be constantly engaged in actions. It is an essential characteristic of the League of Communists as a revolutionary organization. If it is not engaged in actions in some places, that is then another matter. And it is obvious that in some communities it is not engaged in actions. For, how else is it possible to explain those attitudes and decisions that I have discussed and that are not in accord with the policy of the League of Communists.

The League of Communists must intensify its ideological and political struggle, both in its own ranks and in a wider social field, in order to mobilize all social forces. That struggle must be accompanied by a much more intensive and better ideological-political work which will be deeply related to the current social problems and will be aimed both at directly solving them and at constantly elucidating the long-term goals of our society's development.

Comrade Tito always emphasized that successes cannot fail to materialize if the League of Communists and all organized forces of our socialist self-managing society are fully engaged in actions. We have overcome even more difficult problems in the past. And today our opportunities and our total potential are greater than ever before. In this connection I primarily have in mind the awareness of the workers class, its numerical strength and its organization and skills; the unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities; our federal system and the self-managing system; developed production forces; technical equipment, experience and knowledge; our country's defense strength and its internal stability; the nonaligned policy and our firm international position, reputation and influence in the world.

I really think that there is no doubt that we will successfully overcome the present difficulties and ensure the further comprehensive development of our society.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DEFENSE COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING

LD101602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 10 Mar (TANJUG)--A session of the Council for All-People's Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina was held in Sarajevo today under the chairmanship of Raif Dizdarevic.

As reported, the session devoted special attention to issues relating to the education and promoting of reserve military officers and applications by candidates from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina to enter military schools and academies.

The council adopted the standpoint that, in connection with cadre issues relating to reserve military officers, a braoder social involvement is necessary and, among other things, influence on the education and promoting of reserve military officers.

In this connection the council proposed measures to be taken in the municipalities, organized by the Council for National Defense and by the Federation of Reserve Military Officers. The council pointed to some issues of criteria for promotion, particularly on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the National Liberation War and the socialist revolution, and it endorsed initiatives for suitable changes and amendments to regulations which deal with these issues.

The council noted that the response of candidates in applying to joint military schools and academies, in view of the national and social representation on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, was positive, but that further measures are needed regarding regional representation, on which, the council concluded, municipalities and other interested factors would be informed, with a view to their taking suitable measures.

EXHIBITION ON SUFFERINGS OF MACEDONIAN JEWS OPENS

LD102302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1744 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Skopje, 10 Mar (TANJUG)--An exhibition of photographs, drawings and sculptures illustrating the trials of Macedonian Jews in World War II was opened in the Skopje town museum today. Hundreds of photographs, panels, drawings and sculptures depict the pogrom of Macedonian Jews which was carried out by the Bulgarian and German occupiers on 11 March 1943, the day on which over 7,000 Jews from Skopje, Stip and Bitola were rounded up in the Bulgarian fascist concentration camp in Skopje. Then days later Macedonian Jews were deported to the Treblinka death camp in Poland, from where not a single one returned.

The exhibition was opened by Aleksandar Spasovski, president of the town board of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War, in the presence of numerous sociopolitical workers from Skopje and the republic, participants in the National Liberation War and the revolution and members of the Jewish community in Macedonia and the Jewish communities from the other republics and the provinces.

After stressing that for centuries the Jews of the area had shared the fate of the Macedonian people and that they had supported the Macedonian liberation movement, Spasovski stressed that German fascism, supported by the Bulgarian fascist occupation authorities, had systematically started after occupying Macedonia to work on the economic, political and physical extermination of the Jews. The Bulgarian occupation authorities took an active part in all the inhuman plans and preparations for the total extermination of the Jews in Macedonia, thus demonstrating their servility and their complete ideological links with German fascism.

Today, when we are paying homage to thousands of our co-citizens, we cannot fail at the same time to voice our indignation at all the attempts being made by individual historians and other academic workers in neighboring Bulgaria, who, trying to deny the reality and documents concerning this shameful deed, are endeavoring to endow the Bulgarian occupation army in World War II with a liberating character. They persistently keep serving untruths of this kind to the world public, Spasovski went on, at various international cultural and academic gatherings, in the interests of present-day politics. However, no forgeries and no distortion of arguments and facts, Aleksandar Spasovski concluded, can obliterate testimonies about the suffering and liquidation of the Jewish population in Macedonia and the criminal role played by the Bulgarian fascist occupation authorities against the Macedonian people and other nationalities.